New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1842 — NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1857. — PRICE TWO CENTS.

GREAT MEETING AT TAMMANY HALL.

THE LEGISLATURE DENOUNCED.

Mayor Wood Held Responsible for the Discharge of the Old Police.

MR. SICKLES DEFENDS HIS POSITION.

Hon. John Cochrane's Address.

Three Free Fights in Old Tammany Fashion.

The Democrats of the City assembled in mass-meeting last night at Tammany Hall, in obedience to the following call:

Resistance to Legislative oppression. Repeal! Repeal!! Repeal!!! Mass-meeting of the Democracy. The Democratic Republican Electors of the City and County of New-York, friendly to regular nominations and the usages of the party, are requested to assemble at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening, August 13, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the usurpation by the "Republican" Legislature of the Municipal rights and chartered privileges of our citizens. The following eminent speakers have been invited to address the meeting: [illegible] Brady, Hon. Wm. B. Maclay, Hon. [illegible], Hon. Elijah Ward, Hon. Erastus W. [illegible], Hon. James R. Smith, Jr., Robert J. Dillon, Hon. [illegible] B. Haskin, Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, Hon. John Cochrane, Hon. Horace F. Clark, Hon. John [illegible], John Anthon, John Dubeny. By order of the Democratic Republican General Committee. Edward Cooper, Chairman. [illegible], Secretaries.

Long before the hour named for the commencement of this meeting a large crowd assembled. Shelton's Band played lively tunes from the balcony, and Gleason's Calcium Light dazzled the eyes of the cheering throng below.

The proceedings of the evening commenced with the appointment of a Chairman. Mr. William M. Tweed was honored with that office. He briefly addressed the seething multitude, with which the room was filled, (the heat of the weather making the jam positively awful) and said, by thus assembling in their strength and magnitude, to denounce the municipal acts passed by the last Legislature, the tyrannical Albany oligarchy, they would emphatically show to their friends all over the State, that they utterly disapproved of and renounced those acts, and were determined never to rest until repealed. [Loud cheers.]

The list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then read. The Vice-Presidents comprised two gentlemen from each Ward.

A preamble and fourteen long resolutions were then read by Josiah D. Phillips. In these resolutions the policy of President Buchanan was enthusiastically endorsed; the decision of Judge Taney in the Dred Scott case commended, the attempts of the "Black Republicans to impose a government upon the City," and the Metropolitan Police act were emphatically denounced. Also, the Port Warden law, the Excise act and the claim of Gov. King to appoint a Street Commissioner on the ground that it was a "State office." Other resolutions were highly complimentary to the Democratic party, as pre-eminently a "law and order" party, and that only by their adhering to the faith of Jefferson and Jackson would the Union be cleansed from the taint of fanaticism.

After the reading of the resolutions loud calls were made for James T. Brady. Three tumultuous cheers were given for Fernando Wood. Brady was again called for. The Chairman said that he had been unexpectedly called out of town in the afternoon, and therefore could not attend. Then equally loud cries arose for Sickles. The Chairman said he had letters to read from gentlemen who could not attend, but so deafening were the cries for Sickles, that the letters could not then be read, and Mr. Sickles, in order to quiet the meeting, had to present himself. He was greeted with a thunder of cheers, after which, and before he could commence his address, cries were raised of "Bynders." These were drowned in fresh thunders for Sickles. When silence was at length restored, Mr. Sickles proceeded:

MR. SICKLES' ADDRESS AND ITS INTERRUPTION.

It is impossible, he said, to witness this great assemblage, gathered together on this eventful occasion at Tammany Hall, without congratulating ourselves on the vast triumph which was achieved by our party at the last general election. If he remembered rightly, this was the first occasion since that victory that any great meeting of the Democracy, for any vital cause, had been held in that building. And, in view of that circumstance, might we not take the opportunity to call, with all justice and all truth, upon our fellow-Democrats, our friends of the common cause, not only in this State but over the whole country, East, West, North and South, to bear us witness, that the commerce, mechanics, manufactures of the country were never in a more glorious position than they are under the present glorious Administration. [Loud cheers.] Are we not in enjoyment of more prosperity and peace at home, and is not our nation more honored and prosperous abroad [cheers] than would have been the case if the candidate of the fanatical party—[The rest of the sentence was lost in the noise that ensued, which was compounded of ironical cheers and very genuine hisses.] Imagine, continued the speaker—imagine, if you can, what would have been the effect, if that extreme fanatical party, bearing the name of John C. Fremont on their banner had succeeded at the last Presidential Election. Instead of fraternal relations with all nations, and unexampled prosperity at home and abroad, we should have intestine feuds and external discord. Danger would have surrounded us on every side. We would have been in the midst of traps and pitfalls. But thanks to the Democracy,—that evil was spared us. But although triumphant in the great national contest; owing to circumstances that ruled the hour we were unsuccessful in the State of New-York.

Here a man in the crowd interrupted Mr. Sickles with words to this effect: "And won't be successful while we have such traitors among us as you are." Immediately a thousand cries of "Turn him out" arose, and a general rush was made for him. He appeared to have many backers, for a free fight commenced,—a regular Tammany fight that in her old consecrated days she could not have surpassed. Around and around the room went the combatants, amid yelling and hooting that drowned every syllable which Mr. Sickles, the Chairman and 20 or 30 of the Vice-Presidents endeavored to make audible. They went again around and around the room in a melee that from the platform was truly magnificent. "Let him alone" vociferated Mr. Sickles. "Turn him out," yelled the crowd. "Gentlemen, it's too hot to speak, and I am sure it's too hot to fight," screamed Mr. Sickles. "Turn him out," responded the crowd, and at length out he went, whether with whole or broken bones could not be known. Mr. Sickles resumed:

If that party had obtained the control of affairs in Washington they would have shown the same reckless disregard—

Here another fight broke out, caused by some intemperate allusion on the part of a friend of the individual who had just been put out, and whom the crowd determined should not be put out himself. Mr. Sickles gesticulated, but whether he uttered a word can only be matter of conjecture, for not a sound was audible. The combatants took the whole room for their arena, and circled about and about, many blows being struck, but, apparently, no very severe injuries received. At length, comparative quiet was again restored, when Mr. Sickles once more essayed:

That party, if successful at Washington would have exhibited the same disregard of the rights of the people at large, as they did at Albany, where circumstances have given them a temporary triumph.

A third fight now began, and quite a frantic exhibition was made by several persons in defence of Mr. Sickles, and in denunciation of any body who attacked his motives and character, that for some minutes it seemed likely that the meeting would prematurely come to an end. However quiet was once more restored, and Mr. Sickles began again.

In respect of national politics he would say that an American, whether abroad or at home, could not but feel that we have never had such a strong, efficient and able administration of affairs at Washington, as that which had been exhibited to the country since the inauguration of James Buchanan. We were not, he added, going to peril that Administration, or seem to throw distrust upon it, by lending countenance for one moment to the treasonable acts of the Albany oligarchy.

Mr. Sickles proceeded to speak of Kansas, and said that on that one subject all the vexed questions in the late Presidential contest had been grouped together. What had Mr. Buchanan done? He had sent to that distracted Territory as profound a statesman as we had ever known. [Loud cheers for Robt. J. Walker.] And we could now look confidently forward to a fair and peaceful solution of the many difficult questions that had grown out of the Kansas imbroglio. It was a matchless act of the President to send to Kansas the stalwart arm of Walker, to cut off the hydra-headed monster that had so long disturbed us, and thus to leave the country in peace and repose. But how could we think of Kansas, without thinking of the Black Republicans also? It was the Black Republicans [illegible] that the settlers in Kansas should [illegible]. They were not to [illegible] by people from a distance. But when these same Black Republicans got into power, what did they do? Their recent conduct at Albany was a monument of inconsistency. Buffalo, Rochester, New-York, Brooklyn, lay like prey before them, and they remodeled the Charters of those cities. They took from the Mayors and from the corporate authorities the power that they had ever exercised, and claimed to legislate for those cities themselves. They had altered the time when the Charter elections should take place, pretending that municipal officers should not be chosen in the heat of party strife, but really intending to set aside all former modes of election, and to inaugurate a new order of things after their own heart.

In conclusion, he asked the attention of the audience while he referred briefly to charges which he understood had been made against his course, as a Democratic member of the late Legislature. He had been charged with having aided in the perfection and passage of the Metropolitan Police bill, and of having, in consequence of private injuries and private griefs, forgotten, for the moment, his allegiance to the Democratic Party. Such charges were unfounded in the facts, and he challenged any living man to point to one word or one act of his, that even in the shadow of a degree, went to substantiate such a charge. Concerning the Police bill, he would say that successful efforts had been made to have it so drawn that in any case—whether constitutional or not—the Police force existing before its passage should continue in office. That course had been recommended by the officers of the Department, and such a result was anticipated by the Democratic members of the Legislature. The law allowed the existing force to continue in office during good behavior, and it was anticipated that some one of the force would test its constitutionality, while the others gave it tacit obedience. But unfortunately, as the result has proved, that course had not been pursued. Those who undertook the management of the police interest in the City, deemed resistance before a decision as to the constitutionality of the bill had been had, the most politic, and the result was that a large number of good men had been thrown out of employment. With reference to the other obnoxious laws his course had been consistent. Proceeding further, he reviewed the conduct of the Republican and American members of the Legislature; saying that it seemed to him that their action during the whole of the session indicated a belief that the days of their power were few. They appeared very much like a man who is about to be hanged, who knowing he will never have another chance at a good dinner, devours all he possibly can of what is before him.

At this point Mr. Michael Murray appeared in front of the platform and inquired whether it was true that he (Mr. Sickles) sat perfectly silent while the Police Bill was under consideration.

Mr. Sickles replied, that he had explained that matter, and regretted the absence of Mr. Murray, as he was sure the explanation would have been satisfactory.

Mr. Murray was satisfied, but soon desired to inquire in relation to that Peter Cooper affair.

Mr. Sickles was about to reply, when the larger Thomas Burns ejected him from the room.

While on his way to the door, Mr. Murray turned to the Speaker and said he was overcome by physical force.

Mr. Sickles thought not. He believed he was overcome by a superabundance of good nature. He then closed his remarks with an expression of his belief that the next election would result in the entire overthrow of their enemies. Three cheers announced his retirement, and three more the appearance of Hon. John Cochrane, who spoke nearly as follows:

This is not the first meeting that has ever been called for the denunciation of the systematized oppression of legal freedom, and of the attempted subjugation of municipal privileges, by the fell demon of party spirit. The history of the world is crowded with similar instances. From earliest time, state rights have been recognized and wrongs chronicled, the same recurring spectacle of privilege invaded by power, and of popular protest against the usurpation, has been witnessed. By the age whose example admonishes, and whose experience guides us, are we taught that the possession of power without patriotism to direct it, is the certain precursor of its perversion to injurious purposes, whether by the avowed tyrant or his affiny in the guise of a political party. The swords which in the capitol dripped with Cæsar's blood; which, at Runnemede, were held at Cæsar's throat; the religious indignation, which at Wittemberg armed the tongue of Luther against Papal despotism; and treasures which forced from the feudal lord the freedom of the cities of mediæval Europe, are familiar examples of [illegible] resistance of oppression, of religious liberty in combat with superstition, and of [illegible] the vindication of its indefeasible title. And as history grows in years will other scenes of similar struggle be enacted. Always, while the world stands, will proceed the interminable contest between the liberal and the absolute principle—between the effort to individualize power, and the effort to popularize it. And they who sympathise with the contest, and would partake of it, must engage for a sleepless vigil and a ceaseless war. The sentry on the tower will ever report of approaches made against the citadel, and the liberties of the people will be maintained, as they ever have been, at the expense of unremitting labor, exposure and alarm. [Applause.] The events which have called upon us to man the walls of Tammany to-night are akin to those which have always announced an attack upon constituted rights. The decent garb of laws has been used as the pretext of flagitious outrage. The device of conservative legislation has been employed for the subversion of privilege. So far from the general good having been consulted, a passionate desire for revenge upon political opponents seems to have suggested measures which, if suffered, would doubtless gratify the [illegible] political malignity, and secure to their authors [illegible] utmost political power. [Applause.] In the month of April last a Republican Legislature, after a [illegible] of bitter incubation, succeeded in producing a [illegible] of enactments, violating all law and all justice. Their aim was the denuding of the population of New-York City of the means of governing themselves, and of reducing them, in their corporate capacity, to State servitude. The method proposed was the overthrow of the fundamental law of municipal franchises and of personal liberty. Accordingly, the representatives of other districts than those embraced within our corporate bounds were invoked to the legislative experiment. Several acts were reported and passed, composing essential parts of the scheme of City subjugation. Of these, the act "to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," was the most oppressive and detrimental. Hardly had it received the Executive approval before men's minds were stung to madness. The consecrated fabric of constitutional liberty had been ruthlessly assailed, and fundamental and chartered rights lay slaughtered by a political party which proposed its own aggrandizement at the expense of its Democratic opponent. An organized police, matured by experience, of approved discipline, and in whose custody property and personal rights were secure, was ordered to be dispersed, and its superior officers to be discarded. A new body, the creation of a foreign authority, and virtually amenable to it, offered to patrol our streets and to supervise our domiciles. In a word, a blow was struck at municipal liberty by the Republican Party at Albany, which had not been dared since the British were forced from Boston, and evacuated New-York. This consisted of the withdrawal from the Mayor, Corporation and Commonalty of New-York of the right of local self-government; of the merger of the City topography in a Metropolitan Police District of the State, composed of the counties of Kings, Richmond and New-York; and of the transfer from the municipal to the State authorities, of the appointment of local magistrates. The Constitution was cited against this revolutionary measure. Fundamental principles, which sustain the constitutional fabric, were applied to. Both citation and appeal were unavailing. Not even delay was vouchsafed for an opportunity of receiving the decision of the supreme judicial tribunal of the State upon a question, at the least, admitting of great doubt, and with an indecent haste, those to whom was committed the execution of this execrable law applied themselves to the work. From that time to the present, the usual consequences of arbitrary procedure have been of daily occurrence in our City. The attempt to replace a veteran police corps with an untried, undisciplined force would, in itself, have deranged, by relaxing, the public peace. If to this be added the demoralization usually attendant on a successful attack upon vested rights, the general recklessness sure to be thereby generated, and the license which ordinarily inspires the profligate on every occasion of public excitement, I may be excused an expression of surprise that a vestige of order survives. [Applause.] As it is, however, riots have abounded and affrays have been of frequent occurrence. Insubordination has naturally flowed from official inefficiency, and seditious practices spread through large masses of people; local offices suddenly becoming vacant, have had State incumbents thrust upon them, in violation of the plainest statutory provisions; and the act has been justified by the same arbitrary assumptions which claimed constitutionality for the Metropolitan Police law. But it is claimed that this law having been pronounced constitutional by the high Court of Appeals, it should be submitted to. Undoubtedly the law should be recognized to the extent required by the exigencies of a law-abiding community—that is, obligatory as a present rule of social conduct, and no more. We must reject as unfounded all claims that the motives of its authors are justified by the decision, and we must refuse to the decision itself any other confidence or respect than can be predicated on the obedience we tender to it. [Great applause.] Neither the principle nor the logic of the opinion of the Court can in my humble judgment, be sustained; and were it not that it stands recorded, the law is constitutional—thus the Court holds—no better evidence of its unconstitutionality would be needed than the insufficiency of the reasons offered to uphold it. [Applause.] There can be no possible benefit derived from an extended exposure of the fallacies of the Court. The argument which legitimately appertains to the subject, is not of large compass. It is comprehended, in fact, within the mere statement of the question. That the territory of New-York County can be neither limited, enlarged, nor merged by the enactment of a statutory district, composed of two additional counties, admits of no dispute. That the same supervisory direction, and the same mechanical applications, are requisite to a police organization for the City, whether controlled by Metropolitan or Municipal authority, is equally clear. The offensive law is in full operation, and still New-York City and County has the same local identity it heretofore has had, and the Metropolitan Police exercise the same local functions which appertained to their predecessors, the Municipal Police. [Great applause.] The effort, therefore, to absorb geographical, civil and political New-York in a bastard civil, political and geographical district, begotten of New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, was but a weak and impotent device. The locality of New-York City remains, and would remain, though such a district were extended to Lake Erie; and the Government of the City is still, in each and all its parts, necessarily local, and ever will be local, though the power which administers it be within the Capitol at Albany. [Great applause.] But, though New-York City may not have been swallowed up in Richmond and Kings Counties, yet it is confidently asserted that the offices of Metropolitan Police Commissioners having been created by law, after the adoption of the State Constitution, these officers were properly appointed by the State Executive, under the provisions of the second section of the tenth article of that instrument. The language of the section refutes the assertion. The section reads thus:

> All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the Boards of Supervisors or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct.

The assumed power of the executive to appoint is derived from the last sentence of the section, wherein it is declared that "all officers whose offices shall be hereafter created by law shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct." Now it is very certain that both classes of officers separately contemplated in each of the two foregoing sentences, as not provided for by the constitution, are to be either elected by the people of the counties, cities, towns or villages, or to be appointed by the local authorities thereof, as the Legislature shall direct. When, therefore, a third class of officers is referred to, in the sentence immediately succeeding, coupled with directions for their creation, contained in the language, "shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct," the rules of composition and grammatical construction instruct us that the word "people" is here referred to the people of the cities, counties, towns and villages, and the word "appointed" to the authorities thereof, as both words had just previously been limited and applied in the context. If the word "appointed" is not to be thus referred, it can have but one other application, viz: that which supplying to it the words "by the people" furnishes; so that the constitutional direction would then stand, "shall be elected by the people or appointed by the people, as the Legislature may direct." [Applause.] It follows, therefore, that the very letter of the constitution has suffered violence by a Gubernatorial appointment of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. Were anything, however, wanting to substantiate these appointments, as an usurpation of the rights of the people of the City of New-York, I would invoke the address of the Convention when proposing the constitution for the ratification of the people of the State, they, in their last words say, "If the Constitution now proposed be adopted, the happiness and progress of the people of this State, will, under God, be in their own hands"—not in the hands of a Governor at Albany. [Great applause and cheering.] If the Constitutional letter has suffered, it may be thought superfluous, perhaps, to inquire about the injuries done to its spirit. But, in my estimation, it is precisely in this in which consists the enormity of the outrage. Constitutions may be violated—their sanctions can be reaffirmed; laws may be disregarded—their dignity may be vindicated. But what redress is there for the ruthless overthrow of a body of rights, the slow growth of ages, the accumulated wisdom of popular experience, and the basis of all that gives power to laws or support to Constitutions? None—none whatever, save that to be found in hurling from the direction of affairs those who have trifled with their official obligations and triumphed over the vital principles of municipal freedom. [Applause.] Before revolutions, before constitutions, before liberties were, the charters of municipal privilege existed. They embodied the earliest concessions of an iron rule to the popular principle. They were wrung by the vassal from the necessities of the paramount tyrant. Amid the convulsions of mideval Europe, the shocks of principalities, and the disorders of feudal anarchy, here and there emerged these fortresses of civil liberty. The requisitions of the Crusades imparted the first considerable impetus to commerce as a potential agent of civilization and freedom. The Italian cities were the first to feel the beneficial effects. Venice, Verona, and Genoa [illegible] spirit of industry, which, as it accumulated property, sought, in laws, the means of protecting it. Thus the power of wealth triumphed over the sword, forcing from the tenacious grasp of feudalism the liberty of the vassal, and replacing the servitude of the people with municipal immunities. The cities of Lombardy followed in train, and composed a powerful association of free communities, the fruits of their industry. Many German cities about the same time erected a municipal form of government, and which continues even to the present day. Lubec, Cologne, Brunswick and Dantzic, united in that celebrated association, called the Hanseatic League; which having been joined by eighty other cities of different States, extended through Europe a commercial republic. Thus were the first steps of liberty planted in municipal freedom. Personal liberty was the necessary incident. To secure these, local jurisdiction was asserted and maintained—civil liberty and political power were the inevitable consequences. [Applause.] So we see the principle of mercantile association extending its protection over human freedom at its infancy. Its continuance depended on the developement of the municipal element, the true expansion of which ultimately engrafted upon the civic fabric the spirit of local self-government. Thus the liberty to which the man of the middle ages was first awakened, was that which was to be found in the charters alone of local communities. These formed the steps of the infant giant and they prepared the path of his further progress. The united Netherlands succeeded to the inheritance thus laboriously prepared. The fruits of their industry were secured to them by their local powers; while their enterprise coveted and enjoyed municipal freedom. Upon this basis was erected that vast superstructure of the liberties of the United Provinces, which has repelled the waters in which it was founded and defied the despotisms by which it was surrounded. The very vitality of freedom is the right of local self-government. If this is attacked or impaired personal rights proportionably suffer; and the liberty of the race will come to be despaired of when the chartered rights of an incorporate City can be invaded with impunity. When England was struggling against the encroachments of absolutism, one of the principal clauses of the Great Charter ordained that "London, and all cities and burghs, shall preserve their ancient liberties, immunities and free customs." [Applause.] And since then every succeeding attempt of the paramount power at dominion has been primarily aimed at the suppression of the local privileges of municipal corporations. The force that longest withstood the invasion of these privileges were the train bands of London; and that all England to-day is not the heritage of despotism, is because of their successful resistance to attempts upon the sacred right of local self-government. [Cheers.] The memorable contest for constitutional liberty, in the seventeenth century, was precipitated by the attack of the Stuarts on the charters of the free cities of England. Abject servility impressed the courtly throng that crowded the ante-chamber of Charles the Second. The blight of corruption pervaded all the offices of a Government, the administration of which had fallen into the hands of favorites and courtezans. Judges and juries hastened to the performance of the will of the tyrant; fortunes were swept away and estates were sequestered to supply a needy exchequer. Indeed, it seemed that the national subjection was complete when Russell and Sydney were beheaded. But the citizens of London still retained their spirit of independence; they refused to be directed by checking in the election of their local magistrates. The obstacle was serious; but that it should no longer oppose the royal efforts for absolute sway, a quo warranto was issued against the corporation of London; and an obsequious Court of King's Bench pronounced, for frivolous reasons, that the franchises of the city were forfeited to the crown. Crushed by this dreadful blow, the Aldermen and Common Council supplicated the king for a return of their charter. The tyrant's purpose having been attained, the charter was accordingly restored, but with the reservation to the throne of the appointment of the City magistrates. City after city was then successively attacked, and their charters seized were subsequently returned upon similar conditions. Thus were the liberties of the people crushed by the suppression of their right of self government. Every corporate city and every borough in the interest of the popular party was forced to surrender its privileges; and new charters were granted, which secured everywhere to the court a Tory ascendency. History pronounces this to have been despotism. And yet, two centuries later, among a people whose boast is the exclusion of monarchs, and whose distinction is free institutions, has the despotism of the tyrant Stuarts been renewed. [Cheering.] The right of the citizens of New-York to elect their own magistrates has been torn away from them; not indeed, by the minions of a king for the purpose of subjecting a people to tory rule, but by a Republican Legislature, for the purpose of subjugating a free city to worse than tory rule—to the rule of a party whose machinations against civil liberty the veriest despot dare not resort to at this advanced period of the world. [Cheers.] It cannot be necessary to trace upon this continent the same growth of constitutional liberty which we have remarked upon European soil. The events which declare the various stages of its progress compose our fireside histories; yet would it be well to revert to the fact that the patriotism which germinated into our Revolution sprang from that root of local rights planted deeply in the municipal constitutions of the large colonial cities. Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and other cities were secured in the right of enacting their own laws, and chosing their own magistrates by their charters. These were very properly considered the guaranty of colonial liberty and the muniments of its title. [Cheers.] When they were attacked, resistance was resolved, and among the facts submitted to "a candid world" by the Declaration of Independence, in justification of the act which absolved the colonies from all allegiance to Great Britain, are these charged against George III, viz: "He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws: giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation * * * For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the powers of our government." Among the causes, therefore, which justified the resistance of the colonies to Great Britain in 1776 are to be found the very causes which justify resistance to the usurpations of the Republican Legislature of New-York in 1857. Were there no hope that the popular strength would rescue freedom at the ballot-boxes—no reason to believe that a temporary submission will be compensated by continuing order and ultimate relief, it were far better that revolution should come than this tyranny should be longer endured. [Immense cheering.] What charter next shall be seized—what Democratic city shall next fall before the rapacity of a Republican Legislature, is with the people to decide. They have witnessed a more serious assault upon constitutional freedom than any since the time of Charles II.; they have beheld the judgment of a high judicial tribunal in its support, and have heard the triumphant note of a partisan press. Can the temper of the country endure this calmly? Can its patriotism contemplate all this undismayed? Wherever a mind thought upon the hideous crime—upon the obvious and execrable motive of its authors—upon all its dreadful consequences, if unopposed to national liberty, the cry of resistance was heard; and resistance is still the cry. [Cheers.] Not that the decision of the Court shall be defied, but that the law shall be annulled and its very record expunged. Not that we will resist here the judgment which upholds the law, but that we will reverse, at the ballot-boxes, both the judgment and the law. [Loud cheering.] We will send representatives to the coming Legislature charged with the duty of repealing this infamous statute, and of obliterating from the State archives the last trace of its existence. [Tremendous cheering.]

Citizens of New-York, your dearest rights have been invaded. The corporate immunities of the proudest City of the Western hemisphere are endangered; and the inhabitants of the most patriotic City in the world are oppressed. No Democratic heart is there that does not respond to the call upon its affections; no Democratic arm that is not prepared for emancipation. Let the struggles of faction, then, cease for the occasion, and in a common union of the whole Democratic Party, let the calumnies of panders and the detraction of malice pass unheeded. I, myself, (you will pardon the allusion,) have been the mark of the malicious misrepresentations of maundering and anonymous scribblers for the press. Consign all such to the doom of their native insignificance. Nor be misled by the personal cries which are declaimed to divide you. He who would descend to personal aggrandizement in a struggle for the freedom of millions, would adhere to his selfish purposes, though that freedom should perish. Let no such man be trusted. Your chartered liberties have been taken away. Your magistracy has been changed. Your power of self-government has been restrained. Republican functionaries have been imposed on you, and Democratic functionaries have been displaced; and though superior in numbers, in intelligence, and in wealth, to your opponents, it is sought to exclude you from the dignities of office. Mortifying as this must be to those accustomed to self-government, they have no time now for vain regrets. The coming elections are to decide whether the marauders on the people's rights shall be cheered on in their career, or whether they shall be arrested by the stern rebuke of the popular voice. In these elections, you, fellow-democrats, will have an important part. Let us hope that your action will redeem your favored City from disgrace, and guard the country from its threatened danger. [Applause.]

Mr. Cochrane's speech was listened to with marked attention. There was no material disturbance while he was on the floor, and when he had concluded the meeting adjourned, the noisy Democrats having departed some time before.

Interesting from Mexico.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION—PEACE IN YUCATAN.

In the *Prensa* of Havana, we find dates from Mexico to the 28th of July.

The revolutionists in the neighborhood of Lake Chalapa, who were intended for service in Lower California, rebelled against the military leaders of that country. Considerable skirmishing had resulted, and the mutineers were still at large on the 6th.

The revolutionist Miguel Correa Bravo, who was captured by the troops of General Alvarez was shot in Chilpancingo.

The elections had all gone in favor of Comonfort, and the result was rejoiced at greatly, salutes of 21 guns being fired at all the principal cities and towns. Scandalous rumors had been circulated against Comonfort, and among other accusations it was said that he intended to sell the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the Americans.

It is thought that some additional light will soon be thrown upon the Sonora filibustering expedition. All Crabb's correspondence had fallen into the hands of the Mexicans, and is soon to be published.

The Diligence was robbed on the 14th in broad daylight, in the centre of the city of Puebla, and no arrests were made.

The papers speak with much satisfaction of the peaceful manner in which the elections in Yucatan had all been effected. The oration pronounced by the Chief of the Executive and the reply of the President of the Legislature, the *Prensa* says, warrant the conclusion that the officials who are now in power are men who have had enough of theories, and who expect to promote the public happiness by material reforms, turning the people to a love of labor, and the preservation of the peace and tranquility which that outraged country stands so much in need of. The war of castes which has devoured Yucatan, will at last consume her, if all her inhabitants do not hasten to assist in the realization of the principles which these documents unfold. The address of the President says:

It is not impossible that mistakes, the excitement of the passions, or other accidental causes may surround the Government with embarassments and difficulties. * * * * If any faction should attempt to disturb the public order, the Government will not succumb, until it shall have done the utmost in defence of law and order. The situation of the country demands instant attention, and the Government will attend to it. Experience indicates the necessity of certain administrative reforms; the Government will immediately undertake them. Tranquility and public peace are indispensable for social advancement; the Government will watch over such precious objects.

Obituary.

Walter Cochrane, Esq., father of Hon. John Cochrane, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 123 East Twelfth-street, at the advanced age of 86 years. Mr. Cochrane was born in this State, and resided in New-York City nearly all his life. He was educated as a lawyer, but being possessed of ample means, never practiced his profession. He was of Irish descent. The body will be taken to Albany this afternoon, where it will be interred in the family vault.

Extraordinary Escape.—The St. Johns (Canada) *News* says: "A freight train of cars, arriving from Montreal on Monday evening last, was propelled violently against some stationary cars, at one end of which stood a nurse of Mr. Walmsley, mail conductor, who had charge of an infant child, belonging to that gentleman. The child was in a small hand-carriage, and the nurse was leaning against a post set in the ground which the cars struck and dislodged. The girl was flung to some distance, and the child caught by its clothing and carried for several yards by the wheels of the car; but both escaped with scarcely any injury but the extreme fright and shock."

Justice Stewart, of Monticello, Sullivan Co., has imposed a fine of [illegible] on a man named Schaben, for violation of the Excise Law, by selling both as a grocer and tavern keeper.

THE CANADA'S MAILS.

Highly Interesting Details of News.

The Great Race for the Goodwood Cup.

Victory of "Monarque" Over the English and American Horses.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

DELHI NOT YET FALLEN.

Fifty Regiments of Sepoys in Rebellion.

THE CHINA WAR.

Description of the Recent Battles Between the British and the Chinese.

The *Canada's* mails reached this City from Boston at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. We publish below extended details of the important and highly interesting news, of which a telegraphic summary has been received.

When within 60 miles of Boston the *Canada*, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, passed the *Europa*, outward bound. The steamships saluted each other with rockets in splendid style.

Respecting the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph, we find the following paragraph in the London *Times* of Aug. 1:

The two steam frigates, *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, with their portions of the cable on board, arrived at Queenstown on Wednesday. It was expected that the steamers engaged in the expedition would proceed to Valentia on Thursday, that the shore rope will be landed on Monday, and the work of sinking the cable commence on Tuesday next. The terminus, it is understood, will not be on the Island of Valentia, but in a small bay in the neighborhood, on the main land, where the bottom is smooth, free from sunken rocks, and protected from the Atlantic storms. A house is being constructed at the terminus, into which will be introduced the end of the cable, and during the process of laying no person will have admission there except the Secretary of the company and his assistants, and they also will avoid all communication with persons who may be attracted there by curiosity. The machinery on board the *Niagara* has been satisfactorily tested. It appears that the telegraph between Valentia and Killarney, about 40 miles, is in progress, but will not be completed for about a fortnight; so that, for the present, all intelligence respecting the progress of this mighty work will be sent by mail car once a day to Killarney, and thence, by way of Dublin and Belfast, to all parts of Europe [illegible]

The London *Post* says that the belief that Russia has for the three last years been endeavoring—and successfully endeavoring—to sow discontent in India, becomes more and more prevalent among the best informed persons in Europe.

A telegraph from Paris of July 31 states that Lafragua, the Envoy of the Mexican Republic to the Court of Spain, had arrived in Paris, where the conferences for the settlement of the dispute between Spain and Mexico are immediately to take place, under the mediation of the French and English Governments.

Our London correspondent, writing on the 31st ult., says:

The interest taken in the United States in the destination of the monster steamship *Great Eastern*, renders of some consequence everything connected with her. In a couple of months, in all probability, she will be afloat, as she is progressing very rapidly towards completion. Mr. H. Hope, Chairman of the Great Eastern Steam Navigation Company, the owners of the leviathan; Mr. R. J. R. Campbell, M. P., Mr. E. Betts and Mr. P. W. Miles, Directors; Mr. Yates, Secretary; Capt. Harrison, and Sir Cusack P. Roney, Secretary to the General Trunk Company of Canada, are going down to Liverpool on Thursday next, and thence will proceed to Holyhead, to make arrangements respecting the first voyage of the *Great Eastern* to Portland.

We have received from our special correspondent on board the *Niagara*, a detailed account of the progress of the Atlantic telegraph enterprise, up to the 1st inst. The letter will appear to-morrow.

THE GREAT RACE FOR THE GOODWOOD CUP.

Victory of the French Horse Monarque—Defeat of the American Horses, Pryor and Prioress—Full and Very Interesting Particulars.

From Bell's Life in London, Aug 2.

Whatever shortcomings elsewhere we may have had to chronicle during the present season, of which by-the-bye, the greater half has passed away,—Goodwood is still the "glorious Goodwood" it was even in what are termed its palmy days, when, as was correctly "observed" in our last, the "sky-blue and white" of the late Lord George Bentinck, and the "yellow and scarlet" of the Duke of Richmond were the popular colors unfurled in almost every race run for at the meeting. Occupying nearly two pages—12 columns—of the *Calendar*, the programme embraced engagements of every class and description—welter races alone excepted—amounting in the aggregate to thirty two items—a decided increase over last year—which distributed in the following proportion;—seven to Tuesday, seven to Wednesday, ten to Thursday, and eight to Friday. Of what *matériel* this magnificent bill of fare was composed will appear from our report of each day's proceedings, to introduce which with the discussion of surmises is quite unnecessary, considering the length to which this report is likely to extend before our week's labors are completed. It may not be out of place, however, to notice a suggestion or two which have been made to us by several owners of horses respecting the arrangement of the races, viz., to bring forward one of the large handicaps—the Steward's Cup for instance—to Tuesday, and to replace it on the Wednesday by one of the two large two year old races now appropriated to Thursday; by which alteration the interests of those owners having horses engaged in both the Findon and Bentinck Memorial Stakes would be materially augmented.

THE AMERICAN HORSES.

Of all the brilliant meetings that have been held in the Duke of Richmond's princely domain, we are unable to recall any anniversary upon which so much genuine interest has been manifested respecting the Cup race as the present, from the circumstance of Brother Jonathan entering the lists with the French (who may be considered annual competitors) to dispute the palm with our English "cracks." The entry, likewise, was the largest ever known for that prize, and embraced, with a few exceptions—*Blink Bonny, Saunterer, Skirmisher, Dramor, Ignoramus, Black Tommy* and *Adamas*—all the best horses in the country, so that, in every respect, the encounter may be termed a national one, and the triumph thereby rendered more memorably glorious. The chief interest, of course, attached to the *début* of the American horses, whose "time," in their own country has been so remarkable as to suggest the idea of a difference in the "measured miles" of the New and the Old Worlds—with what reason will hereafter appear. In this country the time test has ever been regarded as a fallacy, whilst American sportsmen, on the other hand, swear by it, and in proof of their confidence in its accuracy, and of the superiority of their "trials" over the English, we may state that our sporting brethren in the United States backed their opinion by their dollars with the spirit that invariably distinguishes their speculating transactions. Since Mr. Ten Broeck's arrival in this country with his horses their appearance on the English turf has been anticipated with feverish anxiety by our Trans Atlantic brethren, and when it was known "for sure" that Goodwood would be the scene of their *début*, large commissions were entrusted to ourselves and many Americans in England, to be invested on the "stripes and stars." An immense number of American sportsmen, likewise, took this opportunity of visiting the mother country to witness these beauties of "glorious Goodwood" which they have so often read of, and to assist at what has been aptly termed an "Exhibition of the horses of all nations."

THE FRENCH HORSE MONARQUE.

At the eleventh hour, another foreigner appeared upon the scene in Monarque, who, after cantering over for the principal prize at Bologne races on Saturday, was forthwith shipped for Folkestone, and on Monday last reached Singleton, under the care of Tom Jennings, his trainer, who left Chantilly on Sunday with the sanguine expectation of beating *Florin* and *Potocki*. Mons. Lupin's horses had been located for nearly three weeks at Goodwood, under Richard Cunnington's care, and on the Saturday previous to the meeting, we are informed, were tried over the Cup course, when *Florin* ran up to his old form and beat Potocki a long way.

THE DAY—ROYAL VISITORS.

Thursday, July 30.—The Goodwood Cup is pre-eminently the aristocratic *fête* day of the month, and for many years past Mayfair, Belgravia, Brighton, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, have contributed the elite of their aristocracy and beauty to swell the attendance in the Grand Stand, and add to the Boccaccio coloring of the grouping on the moss-grown terrace, where, underneath the shade of the trees, the racing can be enjoyed by the "mothers and daughters of England," without being subjected to the din and confusion of the Betting Ring, and the coarse provincialisms of some of the lower class, who are invariably to be met with on a racecourse. Generally speaking, Goodwood, like Her Majesty, is favored with fine weather, and a more enjoyable day to partake of the richest racing feast the world affords could not be desired. Throughout the morning the railway termini at London Bridge, Brighton, and Portsmouth, we are informed, presented unfailing indications of a "Cup Day," from the extra number of the better class of visitors who availed themselves of the admirable arrangements made by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Company for visiting Goodwood on this memorable occasion. Punctuality was observed as far as was possible under the circumstances, and at Drayton and Chichester the customary accommodation, a "slight advance" on the usual "natural" tariff, was, of course, demanded for conveyance to the scene of action. For some time after our early arrival on the course there were misgivings that the show of company in the stand would be under the average, but as the hour appointed for the Cup race approached, no fears were entertained of the treasury being deficient in its balance sheet. The sun shone resplendently, and the *coup d'œil*, embracing as it did both English and foreign royalty and aristocracy, as well as almost every class of society, was worthy of being perpetuated on canvas. In the department of the Stand appropriated to the "house party," the appearance of two crimson velvet chairs, decorated with gold lace, betokened the arrival of some crowned head, and after the first race had taken place, there was a visible commotion amongst the aristocratic company assembled there by the appearance of the Duke of Richmond, escorting the Queen of the Netherlands to the seat which had been prepared for her. Her Majesty, who arrived during the morning at Goodwood House on a visit to his Grace, was warmly greeted by the Duke of Cambridge, with whom she entered into an animated conversation, in the course of which His Royal Highness handed to Her Majesty one of Mr. Mason's neatly printed cards, upon which he marked the starting horses. With Lord Derby Her Majesty also appeared on the most friendly terms, and listened with evident interest to the explanation of the different courses. The Duke of Beaufort, in the course of the afternoon, as one of the stewards of the meeting, was presented to the Queen, whose countenance throughout the proceedings portrayed the feelings of delight and enjoyment which she afterwards expressed to have experienced by the insight into English racing thus afforded her. Splendid as was the contest for the Cup, it was marred in some measure by the accident which occurred to *Gemma*, *Gemma di Vergy*, and *Kestrel*, but we rejoice to add that it was not attended with any of the unhappy consequences of last year, when the benevolence of the Ring, as well as of the nobility and gentry of the Turf, was so strikingly exemplified. Honored as the Goodwood meeting has been by the presence of so many foreign monarchs and princes, we cannot take leave of this portion of our introductory remarks without once more expressing a hope that on a future occasion, when domiciled within so short a distance as Osborne, our own Queen may deign to visit Goodwood, which, next to Ascot, has such peculiar claims upon Royal patronage.

RACES PREVIOUS TO THE CUP.

With ten races on the card for decision, all of which, with one exception, produced contests, an early commencement was necessary, and the opening event was wisely set for 1 o'clock. This was a 100 sovereign sweepstakes for two year old colts, which being "all the money," brought all the five entered to the post, including *Beeswax*, a Derby favorite in John Osborne's stable, who had been in some demand for that race at 20 to 1 since the commencement of the meeting. Having done little or no work since Beverley, where he is said to have lamed himself, the horse was out of all form to-day, and made such a sorry exhibition that 1,000 to 20 was laid against him for the Derby after the race, which was carried off by *Tournament*, a finish looking son of *Longbow* and *Legerdemain*, whose success astonished no one more than those connected with John Scott's stable. *Cymba* colt did not like the hard ground. Half-a-dozen starters were telegraphed for the Molecomb, including *Lord of Lorn* (17 lbs. extra) and *Vengeance* (5 lbs. extra), old opponents, who "fought their battle o'er again," with the same result that attended their previous meeting in the New Stakes at Ascot, Mr. Merry's colt—his second victory—pulling through, after an interesting struggle, by a neck. Many thought that the penalties would enable *Wilton*, who has had a taste of each to turn the tables, but the extra quarter of a mile to-day, betrayed *Wilton's* weak point, and *Queenstown*, from the Findon stable, alone made any sort of a race with the two "cracks." The 200 sovs Sweepstakes for two year old fillies, like the previous one for colts, also fell to Lord Derby's lot by the aid of *Target*, a daughter of his lordship's old mare *Miss Bass*, whose grandson *Tournament*, strange enough, was the winner of the other stake.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CUP—THE FIELD AND THE BETTING.

Next on the card stood the Cup, set for a quarter to three, and of all the memorable contests which have distinguished that celebrated prize, perhaps none ever created more interest than the present, owing to the meeting therein for the first time of the English, French and American horses. The telegraph exhibited a field of fourteen, two of which were French, representing different interests, and two American, belonging to the same owner. A question arose respecting *Gunboat's* weight, whether or not from his having received £100, for running second in the Stakes the day before he was entitled to the 5lb. allowance as a maiden, and the Stewards decided that, by the conditions of the race, he must carry the full weight of 7 stones 7 pounds. The betting on the Cup fluctuated considerably during the forenoon, and *Anton* and *Rogerthorpe* were each first favorite in their turn, but, at the close, both gave way to *Gemma*, who advanced to half as much a price as had been taken about either of the other two. *Florin* recovered from the depression caused by *Potocki's* defeat for the Stakes, *Fisherman* and [illegible] appeared to have a great many supporters at the last, and those who bore in mind, *Monarque's* performance over the same course last year were tempted by his owner's blooming appearance to "stand him again this journey." When the competitors came on to the course the Americans of course were the "lions," and the spectators anxiously crowded round while they underwent the operation of saddling. *Pryor*, who was led by a tall intelligent looking negro, is a remarkably handsome chesnut with two white feet and a blaze of white in his face; he stands fifteen hands, has brilliant action, and is said to possess wonderful powers of endurance. His appearance, however, betrayed great want of condition, and his owner informed us that the horse was "so badly off" before leaving his training quarters at Stockbridge, that he should not have started him but for the improvement he daily exhibited after his arrival at Goodwood on the previous Saturday. *Prioress* is altogether a different looking animal, being fully sixteen hands high, and rather leggy, with a good forehand, and immense hips, which somewhat redeem her shabby loins. She looked fitter to run than her companion, and her appearance did honor to Mr. R. D. Pascal, her trainer, who at one time lived in a similar capacity with the late Mr. John C. Stevens, the head of the American Turf in his day, for whom he was very successful with the celebrated *Black Maria*, and other horses, which he "handled" on Long Island. Mr. Ten Broeck's "turn out" was in every respect a national one, his jockeys being Americans, who wore the colors of the States—crimson and white striped jackets and blue caps. The *toilettes* of both men was unexceptionable, though in England *Littlefield's* high military heels seemed as strange on a jockey as Gilpatrick's genuine Yankee beard. The latter, who came over with a special retainer to ride in the Cup, is considered the best rider in America, we believe, and to his charge was intrusted *Prioress*, albeit Mr. Ten Broeck declared to win with the horse.

The Americans adopt altogether a different style of riding to that of our own jockeys. The former sit down on their horses all the way, as if riding a betting match, always have a "hard pull" on, and never shake or "roll" them at the finish of a race, consequently, as was the case on this occasion, ninety-nine spectators out of a hundred might naturally imagine from the absence of all movement of the arms that the riders were "upping!" All sorts of rumors were afloat that the Yankees had been tried to beat the best time ever known in England, but it was not so: *contrariwise*—the trial "came off crabbed," inasmuch as that a two year old, which joined in with the cup nags at the end of a mile and a half to finish the last mile with them, won by an immense distance, and was in turn "beaten into fits" by a two-year old in the Danebury stable! This result of course weakened their owner's confidence considerably, but from the improvement his horses exhibited after their arrival at Goodwood, and satisfied of their real form in America, Mr. Ten Broeck and his friends, as well as all the Americans who visited the meeting, supported *Pryor* and *Prioress* with considerable spirit, and besides backing them to win between £3,000 and £10,000, Mr. T. B. pluckily made a £3,000 book on the race.] Amongst Englishmen they had very few supporters, though everybody admitted them to be "good looking" and "fine goers!" We have elsewhere given a minute description of the race, (which was run at a wretched pace throughout, the two miles and a half occupying five minutes 21 sec. slower than last year,) and it will be seen that the Americans ran much better than was expected of them—in fact, our opinion strengthened by that of many of the jockeys who rode there—is that it was quite upon the cards for *Prioress* to have won. She lost a great deal of ground in all the turns, but looked so "dangerous" at [illegible] the distance that under such [illegible] no names [illegible] have obtained a much better [illegible] position at the finish. Mr. Ten Broeck [illegible]

[illegible] greatly diminished with the riding of Ground-[illegible], who seemed to be all abroad. He "squared accounts" with the jockey next morning, and the latter's next mount, we take it, will be in America. Both horses are capable of "seeing a better day," for the manner in which Fryer struggled to the end is a proof that the journey is too long for him; and we trust our Brother Jonathan the justice to state that he was by no means so disgraced as his opponents reckoned upon.

THE RACE—AN EXCITING STRUGGLE.

The race, which was unfortunately attended by an accident, whereby the favorite and two others were placed hors de combat about half a mile from home, produced a magnificent struggle between Monarque and Riseber, recalling the contests of Charles XII. and Euclid, The Hero and Bryn, Nancy and Cossack, &c., and resulted in the triumph of the French horse by a head. This makes the fourth Goodwood Cup that has been carried off by our Continental neighbors, three of them within the last five years having been won by French bred horses; and if Ashmall had been "up" on Monarque, vice Spreoti, last year, so Rogerthorpe would have won. As a popular nobleman, and an honorable supporter of the French turf, however, everybody must rejoice at Dame Fortune's hospice in reserving so distinguished a trophy for the present owner of Monarque, Count de la Grange, who, acting on the judgment of Thomas Jennings, his trainer, backed the old horse with the confident expectation of beating Mons. Lupin's "crack," [illegible] whose form they had the true line through [illegible]. Most of the French money, [illegible] was on Florin, who ran respectably, and his [illegible] alone, we are informed, amounted to upwards of £8,000. Fisherman confirmed the opinion Mr. T. Parr expressed beforehand—that he would improve upon his performance in the Stakes; [illegible] Flatman succeeded in obtaining a "situation" for Anton, the unfortunate accident that occurred at the last turn, which is fully detailed in the [illegible] of the race, so completely extinguished the chances of Anton and Arsenal as to nullify their [illegible]. Gemma di Vergy was pulled up when he fell that Aldcroft made certain [illegible], and judging from his Chester Cup running with Riseber, "Jimmy" must have been "there or thereabouts." Though fortunately unattended by serious consequences which attended so the frightful accident in the Stakes last year, Rogers and Aldcroft were both severely shaken by their fall, while Bruno [illegible] received a slight concussion of the brain, from which, however, he recovered sufficiently to be removed to the infirmary shortly afterwards. The horses escaped unhurt, we believe.

A more detailed account of this exciting contest is given in the following:

The Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovs., (the surplus in specie,) by subscription of 20 sovs. each, with 100 added from the Racing Fund, for three year olds and upwards; the winner to pay 10 sovs. to the Judge; two miles and a half; 48 subs.

Count Frederick de Lagrange's Monarque, by the Baron, Sting, or The Emperor, (bred in France,) 5 yrs., 8st. 9lb. ....Ashmall 1
Mr. [illegible] Riseber, 3 yrs., 7st. 2lb. ....Bray 2
Mr. [illegible] Fisherman, 4 yrs., 9st. 1lb. ....Wells 3
Mr. [illegible] Anton, 3 yrs., 7st. 7lb. ....Flatman 4
[illegible] Mary, 5 yrs., 8st. 5lb. ....Dales 0
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's ch. h. Fryer, (bred in America,) 5 yrs., 8st. 9lb. ....Littlefield 0
[illegible] Kestrel, 4 yrs., 8st. 6lb. ....S. Rogers 0
Lord [illegible] Melissa, 4 yrs., 8st. 6lb. ....J. Osborne 0
Mr. [illegible] Viscount, 4 yrs., 8st. 1lb. ....Kendall 0
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's b. f. Prioress, (bred in America,) 4 yrs., 7st. 11lb. ....Gilpatrick 0
Mr. J. [illegible] Gemma di Vergy, 3 yrs., 7st. 9lb. ....Aldcroft 0
Mr. Howard's Arsenal, 3 yrs., 7st. 2lb. ....G. Fordham 0
Mr. [illegible] Gunboat, 3 yrs., 6st. 12lb. ....D. Hughes 0
[illegible] Florin, by Surplice out of [illegible], (bred in France,) 3 yrs., 6st. 7lb. ....Plumb 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Gemma di Vergy, 11 to 2 against Riseber, 6 to 1 against Anton, 10 to 1 against Arsenal, 12 to 1 against Fisherman, 100 to 8 each against Monarque, Melissa, Gunboat and Florin, 25 to 1 against Viscount, and 100 to 3 against Mary. The start, which took place at 10 minutes to 3, was preceded by two slight failures, the first caused by the eagerness of Fryer, Viscount and Arsenal, and the second by Viscount, Riseber and Gunboat breaking away. When the signal was given Viscount showed in advance, but being pulled back, and all the jockeys [illegible] waiting orders, there was no decided leader until turning out of the straight, (nearly half a mile after starting,) when Prioress bore the "scarlet" in front, and took a commanding lead at anything but a clipping pace, Florin going on second, Gunboat third, Viscount fourth, and Melissa fifth; Monarque, Arsenal, Fisherman and Fryer comprising the next lot, whilst in the rear laid Kestrel, Gemma di Vergy, Anton and Mary. Along the hill-side the American mare increased her lead considerably, but her jockey taking an angle of his own, and bearing towards the lower ground, which caused us to think he had mistaken the course, Prioress lost her forward [illegible] at the commencement of the far turn, where, instead of benefiting by these tactics Gilpatrick [illegible] and four or five others before him, Gunboat having possession of the lead. Behind the hill, however, the Yankee put on the steam again, and reappeared in sight half a dozen lengths in advance of Gunboat, who was soon afterwards joined by Florin and Riseber, and this lot closing with Prioress as they rose the hill came round the last turn nearly side by side. At an interval of two or three lengths from them laid Monarque and Viscount, and at their heels succeeded Fisherman and Arsenal, who gave Melissa the go-by after passing the mile post, at which point the lot may be said to have been all together, so very moderate was the pace. After turning into the straight Riseber took up the running, and Gunboat again became second for a few strides, when striking into the gray's heels he fell a burster, and caused a great deal of confusion amongst those behind him. Florin and Fisherman, being on his left, escaped him, as did the American mare, who laid wide of them, whilst Monarque, who was running nearly in Riseber's track, on the inside, struck the horse with his hind legs and turned his completely round, but without meeting with the slightest disappointment himself! Arsenal, less fortunate, blundered over Gunboat, on to his head and heels, but was quickly recovered; Gemma di Vergy, who pulled so tremendously that Aldcroft was about to indulge him by going to the front at the very moment, rolled over the fallen horse, and Kestrel, being close behind, [illegible] upon. Rogers laid on the ground quite [illegible], but Rogers and Aldcroft were soon on their feet again, though both subsequently suffered a good deal from the severe shaking they received. Anton, who had been "most attentive" to Gemma di Vergy throughout the race, was right in the track of the latter when the scrimmage occurred, and, before Flatman had time to pull him either to the right or left, Anton jumped over both horses and jockeys as they laid on the ground, but, as a matter-of-course, his chance was by no means benefited by this hunting performance. Viscount, Melissa and Fryer, who, like his stable companion, ran the outside circle, were beaten at the time of the accident, after the occurrence of which little remains to be described. Riseber was followed to the commencement of the rails by Florin and Prioress, the latter still running by herself in the centre of the course, when Florin was beaten, and his place was taken by the other Frenchman, Monarque, between whom and the American mare Wells now brought up Fisherman. Just before reaching the distance, the Yankee's fate was sealed, and the weight telling upon Fisherman in the next fifty yards, the issue was left to Riseber and Monarque, Ashmall waiting with the latter at the gray's girths until opposite the lower corner of the stand, when he challenged, and won a splendid race by a head. Fisherman finished three lengths off, and Anton (who passed several of the beaten ones inside the distance) nearly twice as far from him, Florin being fifth, (separated by one of the loose horses from Anton,) Prioress sixth, Fryer seventh, and Melissa next; the others were stopped a long way from home. Run in 5 min. 36 sec.

RACES AFTER THE CUP.

Our remarks upon the remainder of the racing must be brief. The Cup was succeeded by the new two year old race, the Findon Stakes, which, singularly enough, was carried off by its projector, whose horses are trained at the place from whence the race takes its title. A field of 11 started, minus The Lord of Lorn, whose stable was represented by the Liverpool winner, [illegible]. Perfection and Dunbar were the favorites [illegible], but they were separated in the race by [illegible], who failed however to rob Perfection of her [illegible] the "pot" on the latter was landed by a [illegible] being beaten three-quarters of a length [illegible]. The winner is most appropriately [illegible], if we mistake not, one or two of the [illegible] will be heard of hereafter. The Racing [illegible] another exciting set-to between [illegible] and Wells, on Sabadeas and Bird in the Hand, and fortune again smiled upon Mr. Howard. [illegible], who cut up badly in the Cup, was again brought out to run against Aleppo for the Fifth Bentinck Memorial, but being in Mr. F. Villiers' name she was objected to by Captain White, and the Stewards deciding in the latter's favor, Aleppo walked over. John Scott introduced a third two-year old winner to-day in Longbow—another of the [illegible] family—who disposed of his opponents in the Seventh Bentinck Memorial in such style that he forthwith became first favorite for the Derby at 1,000 to 70, (taken,) a good deal of money having previously been invested on him at 20 and 25 to 1. [illegible] of Industrie had the hardihood to oppose [illegible] for the Sixth Bentinck Memorial, but she [illegible] example of him; and with health bids [illegible] off the Memorial itself next year. 400 to [illegible] about her winning this race and [illegible] 200 to 400 about the latter outright [illegible] backed for £4400 at 3 to 1, and 5,000 to [illegible] about Saucy Daunt, the backers of [illegible] go on at the price.

[illegible] SPECTATORS.

[illegible] the "House party" at Goodwood [illegible] Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands and suite, the [illegible], His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess [illegible] of Saxe Weimar, the Duchess of Beaufort and [illegible], the Earl and Countess of Wilton, [illegible] Lady E. [illegible], the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady E. Stanley, the [illegible], the Marquis of Ailesbury, [illegible], Lord Cavendish, [illegible], Lord [illegible], the Earl of Glasgow, Lord [illegible] and Lady A. des Voeux, Col. the Hon. [illegible], Lord Clifden, Lord Rokeld, Lord [illegible], Gen. Peel, Sir Lyddston Newman, Lord Geo. Lennox, Lord Arthur Lennox, Lord Alexander Lennox, Lord William Lennox, Lord Henry Lennox, Mons. Lucia, Hon. Admiral Rous, Col. Maitland, Capt. Saville, Messrs. Payne, Greville, A. Lumley, and Vivian.

Lord March's visitors at Molecomb included the Earl of Scarborough, Viscount Villiers, Sir R. Brownrigg, Major Greville, Miss Greville.

The general company, our list of which is by no means so complete as we could wish, included the Duke of Beaufort, Duc de Caderousse Gramont; Marquis de Talon, Marquis of Anglesey, Marquis of Bath; Earl of Lincoln, Earl of Annesley, Earl Ducie, Earl of Dalkeith, Earl of Howth, Earl of Uxbridge; Viscount Curzon, Viscount Exmouth; Lord Dacre, Lord W. Poulett, Lord Londesborough, Lord de Manley, Lord H. Thynne, Lord Adolphus V. Tempest, Lord R. Russell, Baron M. Rothschild; Count F. de Lagrange, Count Daru, Count Schickler; Sir Robert Peel, Sir W. Codrington, Sir J. B. Mill, Sir Joseph Hawley, Sir G. Armitage, Sir W. Booth, Sir R. King, Sir F. Pottinger; Gen. Charritie; Col. Smythe, Col. Ferguson, Hon. Col. Forester, Col. Archdall, G. Vaughan, G. W. Fitzwilliam, W. Harbord, Major Stuart Wortley, Major Manse, Major De Horsey; Capt. Little, Capt. Hogg, Capt. Ives, Capt. White, Capt. Christie, Capt. Lane, Capt. W. Peel, Capt. Baillie, Capt. Cooper; Mr. Gerard and Lady A. Sturt, Mr. D. W. Pack Beresford, Mr. W. Wynne, Mr. Calthorpe, Mr. C. Barnard, Mr. Drinkald, Mr. J. H. C. Wyndham, Mr. J. Merry, Mr. Gorden, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. R. M. Jaques, Mr. H. Lowther, Mr. A. Newman, Mr. R. Reade, Mr. Osbaldeston, Mr. L. Stanhope, Mr. R. E. Cooper, Mr. Hives, Mr. Gratwicke, Mr. F. Heathcote, Mr. Delmé Radcliff, Mr. Ten Broeck, Mr. W. Martin, Mr. C. P. Leslie, Mr. Magennis, Mr. Sloane Stanley, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Bacon, Mr. W. M. Redfern, Mr. Etwall.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Operations at Delhi—The Rumors of its Fall—Letter from General Barnard—Extent of the Mutinies—Description of the State of Affairs in India.

The following letter, dated July 1, from the Bombay Correspondent of the London Times, gives an admirable description of the state of affairs in India at that date. It will well repay perusal:

OPERATIONS AT DELHI—ITS RUMORED FALL.

We have had further news from Delhi—news corroborative of my doubts of truth of the rumor of the fall of Delhi. Whatever else may be uncertain, that Delhi was not taken on the 19th of last month is perfectly certain. It was still in possession of the mutineers on the 16th, the date of our latest accounts from the army. On the 13th or 14th a second sortie was made from the city, in which the mutinied 60th, late of the Umballah garrison, took a leading part. Like that of the 9th, it was repulsed with severe loss, and on this, as on the former occasion, the gallantry and conduct of the Corps of Guides was eminent. I find that not only, as I supposed, the cavalry of the corps, but also the infantry, are with the army, the latter having been brought down from the Punjab on camels. The cavalry made the astonishing march of 750 miles in 28 days.

It were well if the General commanding could get a few thousand men like these, for of reinforcements he is sorely in need, and for want of them he was, on the 16th, pausing in his attack. By the 21st, however, he would, it is thought, receive a considerable addition to his strength in the European troops of the Jullundur Brigade, set free to act beyond the limits of the station by the mutiny and flight of the native portion of the brigade, the 6th Cavalry, and the 36th and 61st Infantry, who rose on the night of the 8th, and were chased out of cantonments till they dispersed. The 8th Foot, Major Olpherts' troop of Horse Artillery (first of the 1st Brigade), and the head-quarters of the 1st Battalion of Foot Artillery, are thus rendered available in whole or in part; and from Ferozepore, since the mutinies and the disarming, Her Majesty's 61st is able to spare a wing for Delhi, and two companies, I believe, of artillery. It is in the latter arm that the besieging force is especially weak, while the rebels are actually said to have no less than 150 guns in position. True, they have very few artillerymen, only one company, to work them, but even in the hands of Sepoys the great guns may do a good deal of mischief. Their number may be exaggerated, but it is to be remembered that the rebels have the great arsenal of Delhi in their possession. You will be anxious to know what number of the insurgent soldiery has collected in Delhi, while Generals Reed and Barnard were waiting for reinforcements. On the 16th, according to the Judicial Commissioner of Lahore (the best authority now-a-days, for the telegraph is in working order between his city and the camp before Delhi), '3,000 of the rebels were encamped outside the Ajmere-gate, and the force of the mutineers in Delhi appears not to exceed a few thousands, even with the addition of the 60th Native Infantry and some others who have lately joined them.' There is a vagueness in this account which, though perhaps inevitable, is unsatisfactory. The phrase 'some others' is, it may be feared, an elastic one. Allowing that the mutineers of Jullundur and Phillour (where the 3d Native Infantry has risen) are unable to reach the revolted capital, still from Allahabad and even Benares, in the south (of which more presently), and from the Rohilcund stations in the east, there is nothing to prevent the rebellious Sepoys arriving at the point to which it is known they were tending. Not that I think this consideration a discouraging one. On the contrary, I regard it as highly satisfactory that the revolt has chosen for itself but one centre, for, that annihilated, it is utterly broken. Only knowing the vital importance of the conflict to which our generals are committed, the smallness of the force under their command—which, even with reinforcements, will hardly, I imagine, reach 6,000 men—the great extent of the city, (five or six miles from north to south,) its populousness, and the fact that on the eastern or river side it is now entirely open to the mutineers to receive men or supplies from the Doab—we must not murmur against our chiefs if some days yet elapse before we hear that the place is taken. Already have appeared symptoms of this hasty and ignorant criticism. Poor General Anson was accused of culpable inaction till it was found that he had been waiting, and of course most wisely, for the seige-train from Phillour, having nothing but field pieces with him. Doubtless the delay in the capture of Delhi has been unfortunate. It has led to the open mutiny of several rotten-hearted regiments, a fact in itself, perhaps, causing no great loss to the State, saving where European life was taken. But let it be remembered that the game to be played out at Delhi is one of which it is impossible to overestimate the value of the stakes, and one, therefore, not to be lightly taken in hand, nor to be conducted otherwise than in a cautious, if also in an alert and vigorous mood. I have no fear but that the blow will be struck soon enough for the security of the empire. And when the retribution has come, as come it surely will, when the puppet King of Delhi is taken or slain, when the streets of his capital are choked with dead, and every English bayonet is bent and bloody with the strife, then you will read the ghastly tale of the atrocities perpetrated in the accursed city, unsurpassed in kind, as will I think appear, by anything recorded in history of the cruelest sack of a captured town, and will rejoice that your murdered countrymen and countrywomen are fully if fearfully avenged.

SPREAD OF THE MUTINIES IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

But to complete the catalogue of mutinies and disarmings known up to the present moment. When I closed my last I calculated that, in one way or another, some 26 regiments of regular infantry had ceased to carry arms for the Company. I now count upwards of 40,—perhaps as high as 45. In Rohilcund probably all the four regiments are gone, certainly the two at Bareilly—the 18th and 68th, with the 8th Irregular Cavalry and a company of Native Foot Artillery. Most of the officers have escaped, it is believed, to the hill station of Nynee Tal or elsewhere, but the Brigadier, Sibbald, is said to have fallen, and many civilians are missing. Cawnpore, we believe, has been saved by the arrival of the 84th and of the 64th, the latter from Bombay, but the 12th Native Infantry has mutinied in Bundelcund, and at Allahabad the 6th Native Infantry, which had been loud in its protestations of loyalty, and of its desire to be led against Delhi, rose and murdered Capt. Bird, the Fort Adjutant, and all the Europeans they could lay hands upon. The rest took refuge in the fort, where they are still in safety, the mutineers having marched for Delhi. At Benares the 37th Native Infantry mutinied on an attempt being made to disarm them. Joined by the 13th Irregular Cavalry and the Sikh Regiment of Loodhiana, they killed Captain Guise, of the Cavalry, and attacked the guns of the European Company of Artillery, but were repulsed by a discharge of grape, and by the resolute attitude of a handful of the Queen's 10th of the Madras Fusileers. At Azimghur the 17th mutinied and shot their Adjutant, Lieutenant Hutchinson. At Ghazeepore the 65th has been disarmed. At Juanpore the detachment of the Loodhiana Regiment followed the example of the head quarters at Benares, killed Mr. Cuppage, the civilian, and badly wounded Lieutenant Mara, their commanding officer. All this in the Benares District. The rest of the Dinapore Division has been quiet, with the exception of one deplorable occurrence at Rohnee. Major Macdonald, Sir Norman Leslie, and Dr. Grant, three officers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, were attacked one evening when sitting in the verandah of the Major's house. Sir Norman was killed on the spot, and the other two severely wounded. The assassins, as first supposed to be disbanded Sepoys, belonged, it now appears, to their own regiment, and have been given up for execution by their comrades. The Barrackpore or Presidency division, as you will hear more fully from Calcutta, was so much agitated as to render it advisable to disarm all the troops at head-quarters, consisting of the 2d, the remaining three companies of the 34th, the 43d, and—the Loyal 70th, which the authorities, with the treachery of the 6th before their eyes, probably thought "doth protest too much." Our 78th Highlanders, so lately facing Persian guns at Khooshab, and the companies of the 37th, brought up from Ceylon, superintended the proceedings. At Calcutta the native militia was disarmed and volunteer corps raised. The King of Oude was arrested, and his alleged complicity with the rebels may, if proved, somewhat affect the case which is being pressed at home by the august lady in the New-road.

Turning back to the North-West we pause for an instant in Oude to see the gallant and able Sir Henry Lawrence grimly busy in hanging the mutineers at Lucknow, with loaded field-pieces and lighted portfires on either side the scaffold, and to hope that there is no truth in the report that he has been forced to abandon the capital, and fall back upon Cawnpore. Pass rapidly through the Doab, nothing now has happened to detain us, though it will take an army from Allahabad or Cawnpore one of these days to restore it to tranquility. Crossing the Sutlej we find, as I have already intimated, Jullunder deserted by its native forces, the 6th Light Cavalry and the 36th and 61st Native Infantry; and Phillour vacated by the 3d. Throughout the Punjab the flying column, of which the nucleus and main strength are the 52d Light Infantry, has been doing its work well. No further outbreaks have taken place. Many mutineers have been hanged or blown from guns at Peshawur, Ferozepore, Lahore, and Mooltan. Next the first of these stations the 64th Native Infantry have been disarmed, at the last the 62d, 69th, and a native troop of Horse Artillery. Of the march of the Bombay Fusileers I shall speak presently.

"It remains to consider the position of the great tract of Central India to the southward and westward of Delhi, with its numerous independent chiefs. Approaching this district from the north, I have first to note that the contingent of the Jheend Rajah has been doing true and loyal service under the walls of Delhi. In his neighborhood are the British stations of Hansi and Hissar. Here the Hurrianah Light Infantry battalion has mutinied, killing, it is feared, Lieutenant Barwell, and other Europeans. The levies of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, to whom was committed the charge of keeping open the road between Delhi and Agra, proved faithless, and their officers, Captains Nixon and Munro, of the Bombay army, scarcely regained Bhurtpore with their lives. The Ulwar Horse are, it is feared, equally false. The Kotah contingent was at the latest dates still loyal, posted between Agra and Muttra with two guns. Of the United Malwa Contingent the Cavalry regiment has gone. Despatched, the head-quarters of it, from Mahidpore to follow up and attack the Neemuch mutineers, itself mutinied, slew its officers—Brooks and Hunt—and, returning to camp, endeavored, but in vain, to induce the infantry and artillery to follow their example. The other wing stationed at Indore abandoned their quarters, but without committing any act of violence. Ajmere is safe, garrisoned partly by the flying Bombay column from Deesa, partly by the Mhairwarra battalions. The deserted station of Nusserabad has been reoccupied by the Bombay Lancers. But what is Scindia doing? This is a question of grave moment, and one not readily to be answered at present. We know that the 7th Infantry Regiment of his contingent mutinied at Neemuch. We know that the telegraph wire has been cut near Seepree, and all regular communication with Agra, beyond Indore, interrupted; and we have reason to believe that both at Seepree and at Augur the regiments of the contingent have risen. Indeed, I know that fears are entertained in the best informed quarters that the whole of the contingent (which consists of four companies of artillery, two regiments of cavalry, and seven of infantry) have turned against us, with the exception of three companies which garrison the isolated fort of Asseerghur in this presidency. Then, what will Scindia do? Will he be allured into believing that our power is on the wane, and into declaring against us, or will he, at the head of such troops as may remain faithful, resist the strong temptation, and oppose disloyalty even to the death? Like his fathers before him, he is a sturdy little Mahratta; he is young and active, riding his 50 or 60 miles a day when necessary; and energetic, too, as he showed on one occasion, when his then newly raised Artillery hesitated to fire upon a body of the old levies who had refused to disband. Scindia jumped off his horse, seized a lighted portfire from the hand of a gunner, and himself discharged the first gun. Such a man, with the command, moreover, of considerable treasures, has the stuff in him to work us much good or ill. Indore, the seat of his rival, Holkar, is perfectly tranquil, and is likely to remain so. The British station of Mhow, in its immediate neighborhood, is garrisoned in part by the head-quarter wing of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, of which the other wing mutinied at Neemuch. It is, however, safe at present and the approach of the Bombay column from Poonah will probably keep it so.

THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

With this sketch—hasty, indeed, but I think tolerably complete, and I hope, with the aid of a map, intelligible—I quit the Bengal Presidency, and turn to those of Madras and Bombay. The chief, perhaps the only danger to be anticipated by the Government of Fort St. George is a rising in the Nizam's country. One regiment of that sovereign's contingent, as we shall presently see, has shown itself disaffected, and been punished accordingly—but one only; and the Nizam himself is, in all probability, too much overawed by the powerful force cantoned at Secunderabad, close to his capital, to entertain a thought of revolt. At Kamptee, in Nagpore, a regiment of the newly-raised contingent showed unpleasant symptoms, but the regular Madras troops are there in force, and are thoroughly to be depended upon. Indeed the want of sympathy between the Bengal and the Madras armies amounts to positive hatred. I read the other day in an English paper of eminence that the division of the whole force in India into three distinct armies is a "clumsy anomaly." That may be so—but the clumsy anomaly had the strenuous support of no less able a man than Sir Thomas Munro, and I much question whether it has not in this emergency saved India. The separate army of Madras remains perfectly staunch, so does the separate army of Bombay. The latter, indeed, from its position in regard to the disturbed provinces, is able to give something more than a mere passive display of loyalty. Not only have Lord Elphinstone and his councillors had the prudent temerity to dispatch to Calcutta two out of the four English regiments on the Bombay establishment, but on three several points in Central India and the Punjab Bombay columns, each comprising a portion of native troops, have marched, and with the best effect. The 1st Fusileers and the 1st Belooch battalion have proceeded up the Indus from Kurrachee to Mooltan, portions of the Queen's 83d and the 12th Native Infantry, with three Horse Artillery guns, have reached Ajmere from Deesa, and General Woodburn's column from Poonah is advancing upon Mhow. The progress of this latter corps up to this time may be traced in some detail. Malligaum, on the great high road from Bombay to Indore, was the rendezvous for the troops of this column. There is stationed the 10th Native Infantry, and thither proceeded the 3d Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent from Aurungabad by a bad cross-road of 100 miles, which, however, they got over in a couple of days. So far all was well, and Gen. Woodburn, with his dragoons, 25th Native Infantry and artillery, had reached Ahmednuggur from Poonah, on their way across country to Malligaum, when he heard that the First Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent, which had succeeded the Third at Aurungabad, was in a state of mutiny. So, instead of turning off to Malligaum, he took his troops straight to Aurungabad, attacked the mutinous part of the regiment, some 150 in number, dispersed them, and captured about 50. The ringleader, a noted native officer, was hanged at once. Whether any others were executed, I have not yet heard. From Aurungabad I imagine the General will proceed to Mhow by the Ajunta Ghaut and Burhampoor, calling the troops at Malligaum across the country to join him before leaving.

We have not been without our little alarms either in Bombay, or in Poonah or elsewhere. But no outbreak has taken place (for the Mahomedan riots at Broach some time back, though ending in bloodshed, arose only out of a local quarrel between that people and the Parsees,) nor did any sensible person doubt the fidelity of the native troops, but only the temper of the loose population of the bazaars. At Poonah, the station was patrolled nightly by parties of the 14th and 12th Lancers. At Sattara, a man employed as a peon or chuprassie in Government employ was apprehended and handed over to the authorities by a party of the 22d Native Infantry, with whose loyalty he was endeavoring to tamper. He was hanged, "game" to the last, and uttering passionate bursts of disaffection. A troop of the 14th and a company or two of the 3d Europeans went down from Poonah to aid the 22d in case of a rising in this important and so lately independent Mahratta city.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

From the Bombay Times of July 1.

It is extremely difficult to compress within the limits of our summary the details which have reached us in the last fortnight concerning the mutiny of the Bengal army. It must suffice to say that the rebellion is universal in that division of the Indian forces, and that it has been thought necessary to disarm the very corps (the 70th Native Infantry) which was publicly thanked by the Governor-General in person for its loyalty only three weeks ago, while the 6th Regiment Native Infantry at Allahabad, which had rivalled it in its expressions of attachment to the Government, has risen upon its officers, and foully murdered them.

It is with deep gratification that we turn for a moment from the consideration of these painful events to notice the fact that not a symptom of disaffection has appeared as yet in the armies either of Madras or Bombay, which manifest the most perfect loyalty in the presence of this dangerous example, and which repel indignantly every attempt that has been made to seduce them from their allegiance by emissaries from the Bengal troops. A statement found its way into the Calcutta papers some time ago to the effect that the 10th Madras Native Infantry had refused to receive the cartridges in Burmah, but we have looked in vain for any confirmation of the news.

The Bengal native army has ceased to exist. The regiments which have not openly mutinied have ceased to be trusted and are watched with much anxiety. The fall of Delhi, which is still delayed, and which we await with intense desire, will doubtless do more to quench the spirit of this rebellion than any measure that can be adopted by Government. The Delhi Raj has a powerful hold upon the memory of India still; and while the city remains in the hands of the rebels the country will be unsettled from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. We are looking with much anxiety towards the Nizam's country, the 1st Regiment of Cavalry having revolted at Aurungabad, and a rising occurred at Hyderabad.

The following are the stations at which the troops have broken out into open violence up to the date of our advices:

*Meerut,	*Nusseerabad,	Jullundur,
*Delhi,	*Neemuch,	Azimghur,
Ferozepore,	Benares,	Futtehghur,
Allyghur,	*Hansi,	Jaunpore,
Roorkee,	*Hissar,	*Bareilly,
Murdaun,	*Jhansi,	*Shahjehanpore,
Lucknow,	Mehidpore,	

We have indicated by an asterisk those stations at which the women and children of our countrymen have fallen into the hands of the soldiery, and it is better to draw a veil over the barbarities they have endured from these merciless fiends. At the remainder of these stations the officers were murderously assaulted, the bungalows fired, and at most of them the treasuries looted.

We are informed that Lord Elgin has determined to direct all the troops for China to proceed to Calcutta. On the 7th inst. his Lordship and General Ashburnham were at Penang. The dispatch of a considerable force to China from home at this juncture is truly providential; and, as no difficulty will be experienced in intercepting it, we hope to have the force soon in Bengal.

Our Government (Bombay) has dispatched a mission to the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, under Captain Jenkins, to bring up as large a force as can be spared from those colonies to our assistance, and it is thought probable he may succeed in getting us a reinforcement of 4,000 or 5,000 men.

We have intelligence that our 1st Fusileers have arrived at Mooltan, and so secured the quiet of that part of the Punjab, and her Majesty's 64th and 78th, which left this a month ago, at Calcutta; as also the battery of Madras Horse Artillery which sailed in their company. Sir Patrick Grant, who has been appointed to the command in Bengal, arrived at Calcutta on the 17th ult.

Our latest advices from Delhi are not encouraging. Gen. Barnard was waiting reinforcements on the morning of the 17th, having repelled several sorties with success, and inflicted severe loss upon the rebels. The following dispatch has been received from the General, relating the success on the 8th ult:

DELHI CANTONMENTS, June 8.

"Sir: The forces under my command marched from Alipore at 1 A. M. this morning, and on reaching Baidlee Serace found the enemy strongly posted in an intrenched position, which I have the satisfaction to inform you we carried after an engagement of about three-quarters of an hour, and proceeded to take up our present position, which we found to be over disputed ground the whole way, and finally a well-defended line of defence from the signal tower to the Hindoo Rao house. Our troops behaved with the greatest gallantry and persevering endurance, and after facing very determined resistance, drove the enemy within the walls of Delhi. All this was accomplished by 9 o'clock in the morning. Our loss has been comparatively trifling, only one officer being killed; but I regret to say that officer is Colonel Chester, Adjutant-General to the Army, who was esteemed by all for every qualification that could adorn the soldier. I have not been able to ascertain the particulars of our loss, or capture of guns, but I fear I cannot estimate the former under from 40 to 50 killed; the number of guns taken to be about 16 or 18.

"I do not in this hurried dispatch attempt to recommend any one, but I cannot pass over the assistance I received from Brigadier Wilson, whose cool judgment entitles him to an equal share of any merit that may be given to the officer in command. From the Brigadier-General and staff of the army attached to me, and from the division staff, I received every support, and from my personal staff, Captain Barnard and Lieutenant Turnbull, the most daring devotion. The conduct of the Ghoorka Battalion, the Sappers and other native troops employed, was most praiseworthy. They vied with their European comrades in forward daring; the troops of the native contingents did equally good service, including those of the Jheend Rajah; and I cannot conclude this without especial notice of many gentlemen attached to the army in civil capacities, who not only accompanied us into the field, but did every service the extended nature of our position rendered particularly important in keeping up mutual communications.

"I hope to send you a fuller detail to-morrow. Our siege train is up, and I hope to open on the town without a moment's delay.

"I have, &c.,
H. BARNARD,
"Major-General Commanding Field Forces.
"To the Commander-in-Chief."

COMMENTS ON THE INDIAN NEWS.

From the London Times, Aug. 1.

The letter of our Bombay correspondent will be quickly searched by many an anxious eye, in quest of places and names, or of anything that may indicate the end of the Indian struggle. No doubt, to such an eye it will read gloomy enough. A vast region of peace and security, hitherto known to most of us as the golden soil where young gentlemen rise rapidly into fortune and honor, where beardless civilians rule provinces, and youngsters get the pay of Generals, is seen under a sudden cloud of revolt. All at once the cohesion which bound a great empire in loyalty to a far distant name has ceased, and the mass is resolved into its first elements. Station after station is infected; regiment after regiment rises under a common feeling, rather than a common design, and happily with no plan of future operations. A strange distemper rages through the native army, and it loses its allegiance as it might its color or its health. In one place the regiment mutinies at once; in another it wavers and is disarmed; in another it acts the hypocrite, vows fidelity, demands to be led against the insurgents, and then itself revolts; in another it is led against the mutineers, and joins them; in some places the mutiny is only partial, and the sound portion puts down the unsound; some half-dozen places will acquire an evil name for the atrocities there committed; in as many the European officers have escaped, either by the kindness or by the carelessness of their own insurgent soldier. Such is the checkered story of a revolt throughout a vast region, more than a thousand miles from one end to another, running up into a newly-acquired country, traversed by rivers in the hands of the natives, and bordered right and left by States that will be true only as long as they feel it their interest to be so. In many districts the communications are interrupted, the wire cut, and the means of conveyance everywhere dependent on natives. Thus the horrors, such as there are—and there are not a few—are aggravated by obscurity. The storm is terrible, but its darkness is even more awful than its lightning. Intelligence must arrive but slowly. We must submit to what many feel an agonizing suspense, in which everything is horrible which is unknown.

Yet the greater part of this horror disappears when we come to contemplate the matter—we will not say calmly, but with a simple view to ascertain the real state of things. Why is it all so dark and uncertain? Why has the Bengal Army "disappeared?" Why this collapse—this crumbling of the fabric, this trance of authority? If it reflects blame upon us, it proves no less the weakness of that which we have to deal with. There is only one idea in the mutiny, and that is to run off to Delhi, the traditional seat of Indian empire. From the most remote and opposite points there is still a flight to Delhi. Plan or no plan, what is the result? It is at least just what we should desire. It is the old Indian story—an immense accumulation of men easily dealt with, and finally disposed of. Yet, if Delhi is such a trap, we may possibly pay for it. We have made it ourselves a sort of Indian Sebastopol, strengthened it, and filled it with cannon and ammunition. Why we ever did this with a place of high Mahomedan fame, and then assigned it to the keeping of an exclusively native force, we need not now inquire. We now hear further, that several thousands of the defenders are encamped under the guns outside the walls, and, what is worse, that this "Sebastopol" can be supplied to any extent by the Jumna, which flows under its palace, and which is in the hands of the natives. But, if it is to these circumstances that we owe this flight to Delhi, we must not quarrel with them, or even with the policy of leaving a "queen bee" in the hive. Nowhere else in any stand made against us, even where one might have been expected. At Allahabad a handful of European invalids defended the fort and one of the chief arsenals in India against several native regiments. At Benares, even with the aid of Irregulars and a Sikh Regiment, the mutineers were beaten off and driven towards Delhi by a company of Artillery and a handful of the Queen's 10th and the Madras Fusileers. In fact, wherever there was an European force, the superiority of the European has been established against the greatest odds, and under circumstances of much discouragement. So, in the midst of fighting in Oude, at Aurungabad, and other places, authority has been sternly and fearlessly vindicated by public executions, with the best results.

There have been many lamentable assassinations,—some of them mere surprises, and amply avenged. That they should be noted as exceptions, and that any of the officers should escape from a general Mutiny in the heart of a sympathizing population, indicate either a want of plan or of earnestness, or, what would be better still, the want of a real quarrel with the officer. In actual fighting we have hitherto beaten the natives thoroughly, with very little loss. The only officer lost under the walls of Delhi has been Colonel Chester, Adjutant-General of the Army, whose place has been excellently supplied by Chamberlain, who was sent into Affghanistan to communicate with Dost Mahomed as to the expulsion of the Persians from Herat. As for the behavior of the native Princes and the various bodies of Irregulars, it is not always so good or satisfactory as it might be, but not worse than was expected. Many of Scindian's Contingent have left us, and it is not to be supposed that any native chief loves us much for our own sakes. The Ghoorkas and other native troops collected against Delhi, and brought into action immediately, behaved very well. A corps of Guides made a march of 750 miles in twenty-eight days from the Punjab. The defection, though in a sense universal, and summed up in the expression that the Bengal Army has ceased to exist, has many exceptions, has only partially spread to the contingents of the Native Chiefs, only slightly to the Irregulars, and not at all to the other Presidencies. All the fighting has been in our favor. Even the murders, which contribute so dark a color to this disaster, indicate a weak, cowardly people, not to be dreaded in the open field, except under the command of a superior race or under the influence of an extraordinary genius. As yet no leader has appeared, and we have only to hope and pray that none such may be found among the native Chiefs. The British public in India seemed to be well assured of the result; and, what is more satisfactory, to believe that the Government and army are in good hands. There are no complaints of delay. Our news from Delhi comes only down to the thirty-sixth day from the first outbreak, and already two battles had been fought under its walls, in both of which we were victorious.

THE CHINA WAR.

Graphic Description of the Battles of Escape Creek and Fatchan—Annihilation of Chinese Junks and Forts—Canton in the Power of the British.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

HONG KONG, Friday, June 5.

The Chinese fleet has been destroyed in two decisive engagements, but the sentiment of our navy has undergone an entire change in respect of these "timid" barbarians. More Englishmen have been killed and wounded in these two conflicts than were disabled before the walls of Acre.

The first expedition was under Commodore Elliott, and the operations lasted during the 25th, 26th, and 27th of May. The second was under Commodore Keppel and Elliott, commanded by the Admiral in person. The first I can only relate from hearsay.

If you will refer to the small chart of the Canton River, recently published by the Admiralty, and which, so far as it goes, is very correct, you will see four creeks marked as running from the Canton River eastward. The northernmost of these is Escape Creek; next, to the south, is Tsochee Creek, which is, in fact, but part of Escape Creek; about four miles further to the south is an inlet called Second Bar Creek, and four miles still southwards is a large inlet called Sawshee Channel. Only the mouths of these four inlets are marked in the chart. They were supposed to communicate with each other, further inland, but nothing certain was known upon the subject.

About five miles up Escape Creek a large fleet of Mandarin junks had lain for some time, and here it was that the operations were commenced.

THE EXPEDITION OF THE ESCAPE CREEK.

On the morning of Monday, the 25th of May, Commodore Elliott, in the *Hong Kong* gunboat, followed by the *Bustard*, the *Staunch*, the *Starling* and the *Forbes*, and towing the boats and boats' crews of the *Inflexible*, the *Hornet* and the *Tribune*, steamed into the creek, and came upon 41 Mandarin junks, moored across the stream. Each was armed with a long 24 or 32-pound gun forward, and also from four to six 9-pounders. The first shot fired after she got within range struck the *Hong Kong*, and for some minutes the shot came thick aboard of her. The other gunboats now came up, and forming in as loose order as possible, immediately opened fire. The junks stood for some time, and returned the fire with spirit. It requires no small amount of steadiness and courage to work that large, exposed gun, rising in the bows of the junk, and without a scrap of protection to the man who fires it. After some little time, confusion seemed to increase. They are all swift vessels, impelled by oars or sails. Several of them got under way and turned for flight up the creek. Immediately they did so they were comparatively powerless, for their stern guns were of small calibre and were not well served. The steamers pressed on in pursuit; but the waters shoaled. The gunboats draw from 5 feet to 7 feet 6 inches; these flat-bottomed Mandarin junks can float in three feet. One by one the steam gunboats grounded, but the Commodore's cry was, "Never mind, push on." They had towed behind them the boats of the larger ships. Quickly as a steamer got fast in the mud the men swarmed into the boats, manned the gun in her bows, and rowed off in pursuit. At last there was not a steamer afloat, the junks were in full flight up the creek, the rowboats were in hot pursuit. It was hard work, for these are swift vessels, and, with 40 Chinese pulling for dear life, they pass deftly through the shallow and treacherous channels. The guns, however, in the bows of the pursuers, told heavily, and when a boat did get alongside the crew always fired a broadside of grape, jumped out on the other side, swam ashore, and were lost in the paddy-fields.

Sixteen junks were thus taken and destroyed in the main creek. Thirteen escaped by dint of swift rowing. The sun was tremendous, and cases of sunstroke were occurring among the men. One junk had in its terror turned up a little inlet to the right, and, being followed, was politely led out. A squadron of ten went up a passage to the left, which is supposed to afford a shallow channel up to Canton. They were now, however, so utterly panic stricken, that, upon being approached by four boats, they were all abandoned and burned upon the spot.

Thus ended the first day's work.

Commodore Elliott, however, was not satisfied about those thirteen junks. He had suspicions also that there were a great many more in those creeks.

The next day was employed in stopping the four bolt holes of this rabbit warren. Captain Forsyth in the *Hornet* was now left to guard Escape Creek. The *Inflexible* had her broadsides bearing upon the entrance to the Second Bar Creek. Captain Edgell, in the *Tribune*, took charge of the Sawshee Channel. All the points of escape into Canton River being thus closed, Commodore Elliott and his gunboats, with all the ships' boats of his squadron in tow, on Wednesday morning set forth to explore the Sawshee Channel. For twelve miles his gunboats found water—but found nothing else; but the Commodore saw a very remarkable pagoda, which he had seen the day before when running up the Escape Creek, and he felt convinced that these creeks were all in communication. He also met a Chinaman who told him that four of his friends who escaped on Monday had got away to a town where this pagoda is the principal building, and which we now know to be Tung-koon. Abandoning his steamers, therefore, he took to his boats, and after rowing for 12 miles between paddy fields rounded a point of the creek and found himself close in with the town of Tung-koon, and also with a fleet of junks (one of them of great size and splendor) and under a battery. The Chinese were utterly unprepared for this sudden meeting. The English boats fired all their guns, gave a cheer, and made a rush; the Chinese jumped overboard without firing a shot.

Now, however, came the worst of the affair. It was necessary to destroy the junks, and it was desirable to take away the chief junk. But the boats were in the midst of a city. The crews of the junks established themselves in houses and fired upon the sailors with jingalls. The Marines were obliged to form and charge in the streets. The Mandarin junk was found to have powder upon her deck, and trains communicating between her and the streets. Then a house close to her was set on fire, and up she went, nearly carrying an English pinnace up with her. Twelve large junks were here destroyed. The sailors who had no sails in their row boats, having now done their work, hardly cared to pull back again. Sails, therefore, were improvised out of the mats and other spoil of the junks, and they came sailing down Sawshee channel in guise which might have puzzled the master of each ship to recognise his own boat.

In this affair one man out of every ten engaged was hit—a large average even in European warfare. Such was the result of the expedition of the Escape Creek.

I shall describe the battle of Fatshan in all its details, not only because it was the most desperate cutting-out affair that has happened in these waters, but also because it enables me to describe at the same time the theatre of our operations and the present position of the British force in China.

THE BATTLE OF FATSHAN.

On Friday, the 29th of May, at 9 o'clock in the morning, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Commander-in-Chief, left the *Calcutta* line-of-battle ship, and hoisted his flag on board the *Coromandel*, a small paddle-wheel steamer, which had a passenger-boat, and was very weak both in scantling and armament. She had been bought when our force here was too small for its work; and her recommendations were that her draught of water is not great, and her machinery tolerably trustworthy. The latter cannot be said for the gun-boats, which break down constantly. Their boilers are worn out, but others are on their way, and all will then be right. The *Coromandel*, however, is a lucky boat. The Admiral uses her as a tender to the *Calcutta*, and takes her little egg-shell into a hot fire as confidently as if she were a shot-proof battery. She has been five times in the thick of it, has been hulled over and over again, but her vital part—her machinery—has never yet been hit.

The Admiral was accompanied by Commodore Keppel, Commander Rolland, of the *Calcutta*, Mr. Fowler, Flag-Lieutenant, Mr. Sommerset, Acting Signal-Lieutenant; and Dr. Anderson, Staff-Surgeon. Lieut. Douglas, of the *Calcutta*, commanded the *Coromandel*. With the exception of Mr. James, the Admiral's Secretary, and of one individual who was there as the Admiral's guest, these were the only occupants of the quarter-deck.

Bang goes the signal-gun, and the *Coromandel* is under way. Four low, black, vixen-looking screws, immediately show signs of movements, and they are soon following in the wake of the Admiral. These are the *Haughty*, the *Opossum*, the *Forester*, and the *Plover* gunboats. Two of these are armed with two long 32's and one 68 pounder; the other two have not their large gun on board.

WE REACH THE SAWSHEE CHANNEL.

This is the Sawshee Channel mentioned in my account of Commodore Elliott's expedition. It is supposed to lead to a large river to the eastward, but no one knows. There are mamelon-shaped hills in the background—here all hills are of that shape—and Commodore Elliott's pagoda is just visible; but beyond the scene of his operations we know nothing.

At 4 o'clock we reach a wide reach of the river, called the "second bar anchorage," and are in the middle of a British fleet. Here we find the *Tribune*, the *Fury*, the *Hornet*, the *Bittern*, the *Sybille*, and also the gunboats *Staunch*, *Hong Kong*, and *Forbes*. Seven of Commodore Elliott's captured junks are also here.

On the next day (Saturday, 30th May) we steamed up the river to Macao Fort, passing many picturesque horseshoe-form tombs, and some villages that had been destroyed by the rebels.

Our branch of the river (the Blenheim Passage) now contracts to the dimensions of the Thames at Richmond, and but for the banana and lychee trees, one might expect to see a punt and a chair, an elderly gentleman and a landing-net. Ever and anon we come up to a British ship, whose captain goes off to hold converse with the Admiral. Thus we pass the *Inflexible* paddle steamer and the *Niger* screw; also the *Cruiser* and the *Elk*. Further on we find the *Acorn*, 12 gun brig, and the *Bustard* gunboat.

Some way above this there is a boom half-way across, placed by the English to prevent the descent of fireships at night, and, having passed this, the Blenheim Passage, along which we have come, debouches into the full river, and we have a channel to the left, which is called Fatshan Branch. This channel leads up to the city of Fatshan, a city reported to be rich in dockyards and arsenals, and about 12 miles distant. Thither it is said the most timorous of the magnates of Canton have retired in anticipation of our attack upon that city. This Fatshan Branch is our ultimate destination. Up that channel is the fort and the fleet we are going to attack. We see our battle field as we cross the mouth, and proceed directly up to Macao Fort, which is placed at the top of a reach running down directly to Canton. The fort is only two miles and a half from the city.

In this entrenchment are 250 marines, a strong embrasured wall, surrounding a pagoda of three stories. The whole is in capital order, armed with large ships guns, and commanding the channel. The time is gone by when the junks could come down and throw shot into the fort and retire unmolested.

From the top of the pagoda we see the city of Canton on the one side, and the fort and the junks on the other. Admiral Seymour and Commodore Keppel are reconnoitring the fort.

The Admiral and Commodore having completed their survey we can now occupy the opposite aperture in this pagoda. We see the fort we are to attack on Monday and a portion of the junk fleet. All who would understand the operations must bear with me while I describe the locality of them.

Just two miles from the mouth of the Fatshan Branch, is a long low Island called Hyacinth Island. There is a steep hill on the left bank opposite to that island; and beyond it, and higher up the "Branch," two smaller tributaries which go off right and left. These features map our field of battle.

This is our fighting ground. That hill has been converted into a fort. Nineteen large guns are there mounted. Along the two creeks and across the channel above the island 80 junks are moored, with their large bow guns so placed as to command the channels on either side of the island. A six-gun battery is erected on the shore opposite the fort. The fire of the 80 junks will sweep the narrow channels on either side of the island. The fire of the fort and battery will plunge upon them from either shore. This is the position we have to attack.

The Chinese believe they are here impregnable. They know you cannot get at the junks without first taking the fort, and they believe that no man can go up that hill in the face of their guns. Several vessels have from time to time gone in and exchanged shots with the fort and come back again. This confirms their confidence.

It was scarcely 2 o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 1st of June, when those who slept on the deck of the *Coromandel* wrapped in their cloaks were aroused from their sleep. A hushed movement among the sailors had already begun. The moon was up. The vigilant young commander, Douglas, was already at his post, still looking through the darkness for the arrival of the boats containing the Marines. They soon came, and in a long string crowded row-boats attached themselves to the stern of the steamer. Then the Admiral took his place upon the bridge, the wheels slowly revolved, and the *Coromandel* moved forth from the surrounding [illegible]. Those dark hulls, seen dimly by their own lights, would appear to be soundly at rest but for a hushed murmur which ever and anon comes from the [illegible], the hum of men mustering in secret.

The Admiral's last orders were, "Let no one up anchor till I am well in with the fort. Respect private property; and do no violence to unarmed people." It was in obedience to the first of these that the *Coromandel* was allowed to steam out alone.

The passage through the bar was heaved with lights. It was still black night as the steamer cleared it, and for half-an-hour with her freight of 300 redcoats in tow, she steamed on at slow speed up to the mouth of the Fatshan Branch. It was an anxious thing to look forth from the paddlebox of that steamer as she steadily advanced into the enemy's country—alone. An almost imperceptible dawn soon rendered the darkness less opaque, and objects became indistinctly visible. She had gone about a mile up, when, from the right bank a little ahead of her, a rocket shot up in the air; then another from the opposite bank, and a minute after it was answered by another from the fleet of junks.

"John Chinaman is determined to show that he is not to be caught napping," was the remark, and on we went for another five minutes.

There is little twilight here; the division between thick darkness and broad daylight is almost to be measured by moments.

Now we could see the higher hills that form the background to the fort, and the *Coromandel* was abreast of a village which is about 1,500 yards from the fort itself. Suddenly, in the gray distance, a flash and a curl of smoke, and before the booming sound reached us the big shot struck the waters about 200 yards ahead, driving the spray high up in the air.

It was a beautiful line, straight for the vessel's bows, and the spot was carefully noted, for it showed the range for which the lower tier of guns was laid.

Your Chinaman does not aim his guns at the moment according to his judgment of the distance of the object. He practices at certain points which an excellent mark pass, and notches the elevation on the carriage of the gun.

Scarcely had the flash shown the gunner that his range was short, when another flash came from the higher tier. The shot, with a rushing sound, passed over the ship a little to the left, and dashing into a paddy field on our port quarter, sent a column of black smoke up 30 feet.

All this time the *Coromandel* was advancing and the dawn was becoming day. It being certain that she was within range, the fort opened in earnest at the steadily advancing mark. First came a general salvo, then flash after flash in rapid succession. Then the battery on the other side of the island opened; rushing sounds came strangely past, and the waters sometimes splashed the deck. Fortunately, the ricochetting shot which a Chinaman best loves was out of the question, for his guns were high up upon the hill, and a small steamer, moving stem on at a distance of 900 yards, is a little object, and hard to hit. The shot came near us and around us, but did not strike.

We reached the island—Hyacinth Island—and were steaming up the left-hand channel, directly to the fort.

Suddenly there was a concussion and a grating sound. "Back your paddles, we are aground." We were aground upon a line of junks sunk across the channel. As soon as the Chinese saw this they redoubled their fire. The boats were cast off and told to row quietly under the land, while the fort was occupied with firing at us. Lieutenant Douglas took a dingy and a boat-hook and sounded the obstacle. The Chinamen had left a narrow channel as an escape hole for themselves, close under the bank beside us; all the rest was blocked.

The *Coromandel* was too firmly fixed to benefit by this information. It was dead low water, and she must float in a few minutes. Meanwhile she was fulfilling her prescribed duty, which was to take the shot of the Fort. The crew ran up and down the deck to try to start her, but in vain. The *Coromandel* did not fire a shot; in fact, she had only one gun loaded. She could not afford to make a smoke in this critical part of the river.

But now Keppel, thought he had restrained himself long enough to fulfill the Admiral's orders. He came upon the paddle-box of the *Hong Kong* gunboat, which bore his pennant; and, having with his quick glance noted the soundings and the result, stood in between the *Coromandel* and the bank. There he was like a man thoroughly enjoying himself. His blue trowsers tucked up to the top of his Russian boots, his white pith hat, his small, active, springy figure, his constitutional good-humored, devil-may-care laugh—there was a man who, without the least ostentation, was ready to go into any fire that gunpowder and iron could get up, and around him were men who were quite ready to follow him. "May I pass, Sir?" "Yes, pass; we are aground."

Immediately behind the *Hong Kong* comes the *Haughty*, admirably handled. She is towing the boats of the *Fury*, *Inflexible*, and *Cruiser*, large steamers which can only send their captains and their crews into these shallow channels.

But now the tide is making, and the *Coromandel* is free. As she steams up to the foot of the fort the fire slackens—only now and then an obstinate gun gives out. The hill is now comparatively free from smoke, and the scene is as plain from the paddle-box of the *Coromandel* as if it were enacted upon a stage for our amusement. The boats' crews and marines have landed, and are mounting that steep hill. They have taken the precipitous side, where the fat Chinamen, who had prepared to receive them by the zig-zag path, never thought they would come. The Chinese gunners are trying in vain to depress their guns so as to sweep them with grape. Failing that, they are rolling down 32 pound shot upon them, and throwing stink-pots which do not explode, and three-pronged spears. They have not much time for this amusement. Commodore Elliott, with a middy by his side, is running a race with Captain Boyle, who commands the marines, and is nearly up to the embrasures. Captain Boyle fires his revolver at a Chinaman who is trying to fire his matchlock at him. He misses him, for the gallant Captain is too much blown with his race to shoot with accuracy. The Chinaman in return rolls a couple of huge shot down at the Captain, and then takes up a spear of prodigious length and hurls it at the middy. A shot from Commodore Elliott's revolver ends this brave man's career. I saw him afterwards, near where he fell, grim and fierce in death.

Mixed with the Marines, and but little behind the fore rank, climbed the post-captains and commanders. We can recognize [illegible], and [illegible], and Lecher, (and by his side Major Kearney, conspicuous by his helmet-shaped pith hat,) and Fellowes contending vigorously with the laws of gravitation. [illegible] is hit; no, he has only slipped while dodging a round shot, and has rolled half-way down the hill. He gets up and shakes himself and reconnoitres. Mounting the same precipitous ascent with quick elastic step, his flag-lieutenant, Fowler, by his side, goes the Admiral himself. He went off from the *Coromandel* in his own boat, unobserved by many on board. He has no weapon, not even a walking-stick to help him up; yet he outstrides many of the Marines. He goes to see what work is to be done, and we will make haste to join him.

This part of the affair is soon over. The gunners sulkily retire as the storming party arrive; but they fire their guns within 30 yards of their assailants. They walk away down the back of the hill, and it requires many shots from the Marines to make them run. The Marines fire very badly; running up hill is not a good preparation for rifle-shooting at moving objects.

From the top of the hill I have a most magnificent panoramic view of the operations below. Lieutenant Fowler has brought one of the Chinese guns to bear upon the junks, and the junks fire up at us, but neither do much damage. Now Elliot and his captains run down to their boats and follow the *Haughty*, which is already clear of the island and up with the junks beyond. The Marines descend into the paddy-fields at the foot of that side of the hill fort which faces the junks, and, up to the waist in water, they take pot shots at the Chinamen. The *Haughty* drives right stem on into one of the two large junks that have been sweeping the channel, and cracks her like a nut-shell. Forsyth jumps from on board, and the crew jump overboard. It is the old story, "Here you come, I must go." The shots must be flying furiously down there, for 20 junks are blazing away their 12 guns each at the intruders, who rush into their creek from our side of the island, and all are equally rapid in their discharges upon the boats that have gone up on the other side. How any mortal thing can live in that hell of flying iron it seems impossible to conceive. The secret, I believe, lies in the resolution of our men. They pull directly up alongside, and from the elevation of the guns the inevitable broadside of grape passes over their heads. I saw this happen in the case of Commodore Elliot's boat, which emerged unharmed from a charge I thought had annihilated it. The junk had coolly waited till the boat was alongside, and then poured in its shot. It all passed high, and when the smoke cleared away the crew were running across the paddy-fields, and the marines were shooting them.

The game was soon up. First came a rush of fire and a loud explosion. A pillar of white smoke rises high into the air and swells at the top like a Doric column. Then another and another, and the guns cease, and the cannon smoke blows away, and the boat's crews are rowing from junk to junk, and in two long lines, almost as far as the eye can reach, lie the junks, some blazing, some in full blaze, but all stranded and abandoned. In one of these the sailors rescued an old man and a boy, chained to a gun, and left to burn. In another, a woman and child were tied with whips of bamboo to a 32-pounder. There

[illegible] the junks which [illegible] lay along the [illegible]

By this time I appreciate the far-sighted wisdom of the Admiral's plan of attack. By landing up the stream at dead low water, he not only obtained the advantage of a rising tide when his steamers grounded upon the shoals and unknown impediments, but he also made sure of finding the junks all aground, [illegible] as he did, that they were moored along each shore, to leave the channel clear for ordinary traffic. Thus the crews were obliged either to fight or run. [illegible] would have choked the channel; while the rest would have escaped up the numberless creeks, [illegible]

[illegible]

When Commodore KEPPEL passed us at dawn he pushed away up the channel to the right of Hyacinth Island, until he came under the [illegible] battery, and within fire of the junks. Here his vessel ran aground, and the Plover coming up, the Commodore transferred [illegible]

[illegible]

"Never mind, lads," cried the Commodore; "leave those vessels to the gunboats and the fellows behind; push on ahead!"

[illegible]

With four galleys and three boomboats, carrying a gun each in their bows, they speed away from the conquered junks [illegible]

At the part of the Fatshan Branch—which they had now reached—there is an island, shaped like a leg of mutton placed lengthways in the river. The broad part is towards the British boats, and across the [illegible]

[illegible]

No sooner did the boats appear in the narrow passage than twenty 32-pounders sent twenty round shot, and a hundred smaller guns sent their full charges of [illegible] The effect was terrible. KEPPEL was sounding with the boat-hook for water for the boomboats, [illegible] There was Captain [illegible] in his galley, with Major KEARNEY by his side. [illegible] If the gunners of the [illegible] had been in those Chinese junks [illegible] they could hardly have thrown the round shot straighter. [illegible] a 32-pounder shot strikes Major KEARNEY in the breast, tearing him to pieces. He must have died without a sensation. Young BARKER, a midshipman of the Tribune, [illegible] is down, mortally wounded. The Commodore's coxswain is killed, and every man of his crew is wounded. But the miracle is not that the men are falling, but that any escape. The God of Battles is there, and wonderful are the instances of His merciful protection. Captain COCHRANE has the [illegible] of his oar torn away by a shot, which leaves him unharmed. [illegible] "That was close, [illegible]," said KEPPEL to his flag lieutenant, as a [illegible] passed between their heads. [illegible]

[illegible]

"SEYMOUR, you must take me in," and he stepped from his sinking galley into the barge of the Calcutta. All the other occupants of the galley were also removed into the barge; all except the [illegible] of the Commodore, who had been accustomed to be tended by that man, and would not leave his body. With this freight the wreck of the galley drifted with the rising tide up towards the junks.

[illegible]

The Commodore was waiting for reinforcements and for more water in the river; [illegible]

[illegible]

barbaric spoils; banners of every description, some of them adorned with colossal pictures of the fat god Fo, fastened upon the brows. Mandarins' boots and Mandarins' breeches were freely worn. Commodore ELLIOT's crew were equipped each with a Mandarin's hat and [illegible] They had carefully reserved one for the Commodore, but I must confess I did not see him put it on. Around, far as the eye could reach, following the windings of this maze of creeks, 63 war-junks were smouldering or blazing, and every five minutes an explosion shook the air. The Chinese had said that Commodore ELLIOTT's expedition in Escape-creek only captured a few deserted fishing boats. From their own verandahs they could see and hear what had been done in Fatshan branch. It was bruited in Hong Kong that a mandarin of high rank, one greater than YEH, had come down from Pekin to Canton. If so, he now gained his first experience. Then came Dr. ANDERSON's sad labor of marshaling the wounded for transport and collecting the reports of the assistant-surgeons. But the public dispatches will tell all this; enough for me to state that in these two battles of Tung-koon and Fatshan 84 men have been killed or wounded. That night the two Commodores slept, side by side, the sleep of the weary on the deck of the Coromandel, and so ended the 1st of June.

Next morning, as we passed down the river, two war junks appeared three miles astern, and fired a gun. They were chasing the barbarian fleet!

NEW-GRANADA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Passage of a Law Annulling the Sovereignty of Panama—A Separation of the State from New-Granada Advocated—The United States Government and Central American Affairs—Costa Rica's right in the Transit—Our Minister to Guatemala—Movements of United States War Vessels—Expected Resistance by England to the New-Granadian Tonnage Tax—A National Bank in San Jose, Costa Rica—The Panama Railroad—Departure of the United States Flag-Ship—Interesting Correspondence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

Advices have been received here from Bogota to the 8th ult. Congress had adjourned.

Before adjourning, however, the bill that had passed to a third reading in both branches of Congress, providing for the establishment of certain national privileges in this State, a translation of which you received per last steamer, after some unimportant modifications, finally passed and become a law.

The law, as you will perceive, virtually annuls the sovereignty of the State of Panama, and by reëstablishing the tonnage-tax, the capitation tax, and the Custom-House system on the Isthmus, sets at defiance both the Treaty between the United States and New-Granada, and the Panama Railroad Contract, which is acknowledged by a clause in that very law, providing for an arrangement with the Railroad Company, granting them certain privileges and compensations, in order to obtain their consent to the levying of the capitation tax on passengers crossing the Isthmus.

The native population of the Isthmus are as much opposed to the provisions of the law as the American residents, not that it unjustly taxes us and our commerce, but that it takes the administration of the affairs of the State out of *their* hands. They are most vehement in their denunciations of both the law and its authors. Had they the courage to put their threats into execution, you might expect soon to hear of a forcible resistance to it on their part, but as they possess not that necessary requisite, after *carajoing* awhile, I predict they will tamely submit.

The *Centinela*, the avowed organ of the native *Panameños*, contains an editorial article against the law, and recommends a separation from New-Granada. So look out for stirring times on the Isthmus. If Gen. MOSQUERA, the New-York bankrupt merchant, and the Granadian bankrupt politician, should receive the appointment of General-Intendente—and it is supposed here that it will be conferred upon him—I would not answer for his personal safety when he arrives on the Isthmus, so deep is the feeling of hatred against him on account of his instrumentality in projecting the measure.

A law has just passed Congress authorizing the Governor of the State of Panama to raise a force of 200 men to protect the Isthmus.

The statements recently published in the New-York papers to the effect that the President of the United States would not recognize the right of Costa Rica to any part of the territory through which the Nicaragua Transit route passes, has excited no little astonishment here and elsewhere on this coast.

It is well understood in the United States that Costa Rica has always contended for the right of navigating the San Juan River, which constitutes a part of her boundary line, and Punta Arenas, at the mouth of the river, she has always claimed as being within her territorial jurisdiction. This right was acknowledged by DANIEL WEBSTER while he was Secretary of State under President FILLMORE. But should there have been any doubt on the subject hitherto, certainly there should be none now, as the whole of the river, from its source to its mouth, is Costa Rica's by right of conquest and actual occupancy. This will hardly be disputed by any one; no one, it is presumed, by the defunct WALKER, who still audaciously claims to be President of Nicaragua. And when it is known that President BUCHANAN has dispatched a secret agent to Costa Rica to treat with her in reference to the Transit, it is not at all likely that President B. entertains the views ascribed to him by the Washington correspondents with regard to Costa Rica's rights in the transit.

The new Transit route, over which Costa Rica asserts exclusive control, does not enter the territory of Nicaragua, but terminates at Salinas Bay, on the Pacific side, in her undisputed territory, which is said to be a much larger and safer harbor than San Juan del Sur, the terminus of the Nicaragua route.

It is understood that Costa Rica is anxious to throw open the Transit through her territory to the whole world, without granting any exclusive privilege to any company, provided the United States or any other great power guarantee the sovereignty of the territory through which the Transit runs. This is a very nice precautionary measure against any future invasion of the country by filibusters.

Costa Rica is most friendly disposed toward the United States. In fact, she looks to the fostering care of our Government, above all others, and will concede more to it than to any other power. President MORA has been heard to declare that, whilst he was opposed to filibusterism, he would not be unwilling to have the United States exercise jurisdiction over Costa Rica, and that he believed the day was not far distant when such would be the case, and I am convinced from what I have heard from a reliable source, that President BUCHANAN is anxious to encourage the most cordial relations between the United States and Costa Rica, for he is a statesman of too great sagacity to overlook the importance of such policy.

Hon. WM. E. VENABLE, of Tennessee, recently appointed United States Resident Minister to Guatemala, left here in the steamship *Columbus* on the 20th ult., to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office. During his brief stay here, he made a very favorable impression upon all with whom he came in contact. He is a gentleman of fine personal appearance and pleasing manners, and no doubt will make a good representative of the United States in Central America. I was gratified to learn that he did not sympathize with filibusterism, but on the contrary regards WALKER's expedition to Nicaragua as exceedingly unfortunate, reflecting discredit upon the American character, and producing a prejudice against us as a nation, which will take a long time to remove.

The United States steam frigate *Roanoke* sailed from Aspinwall on the 21st inst., with some hundred and fifty of WALKER's unfortunate followers. Her destination is supposed to be Boston.

The United States frigate *Independence*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore MERVINE, is under orders to sail hence for San Francisco, and she will leave in a few days. She is to be permanently stationed at Mare Island, and used as a receiving ship. After the departure of the *Independence*, the *John Adams* will be the only American vessel of war left in this harbor, but the *Decatur* and *Massachusetts* are expected soon, and it is said that the steam-frigates *Merrimac* and *Saranac* are ordered here.

In view of the contemplated departure of Commodore MERVINE, letters of thanks were addressed him by Mr. CORWINE, United States Consul, and several prominent American residents, copies of which will be found below.

The British ship-of-war *Alarm* arrived here on the 19th instant, to relieve the *Monarch*, which sailed for San Francisco the same day.

It is rumored that the Commander of the *Monarch*, whilst here, had an interview with the Governor of the State, on the subject of the tonnage tax, the result of which is not known. As the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. has always been opposed to the payment of this tax, it is presumed that its opposition was made a subject of complaint against this Government. The probability, therefore, is that John Bull, as soon as he is furnished with a true statement as to the illegality of this law, will resist its provisions, as Brother Jonathan has done and continues to do.

The British steamer has arrived at Aspinwall from San Juan del Norte since the departure of the last mail for the United States, but she brought no news from Nicaragua affecting in any way the political condition of things in that country. The new Administration appears to be getting along smoothly.

The *Gaceta de Costa Rica* of July 4th, has been received here via San Juan del Norte, but the only item of interest it contains is a decree of the Government of Costa Rica, authorizing the establishment of a National Bank with a capital of $1,000,000, which privilege has been granted to Señor [illegible] for the period of twenty years. This will afford an excellent opportunity for some of your Wall-street operators to display their financial skill by offering their assistance to initiate a system of banking in Costa Rica.

The natives of Panama have lately been indulging in their favorite amusement of bull-baiting and horse racing. They commenced on the 24th of July and continued till Sunday, 26th, inclusive. During the time, they had a fight amongst themselves, in which stabs were freely used, resulting in the [illegible] of 15th of April notoriety, having their heads severely cracked. Your esteemed correspondent "F. W. R.," will doubtless be gratified to hear of this feature of the sports.

The health of the Isthmus continues good,—indeed I know of no country that is freer from disease than this. As an evidence of the healthiness of the climate, it may be mentioned that the three ships-of-war that have been here nearly a year, have lost but one man by death, and he died of a chronic disease contracted before he came here; and the "sick lists" of all the ships, so I am informed by their surgeons, have greatly decreased since their arrival in these waters. Aspinwall, too, I am told, is quite healthy at present.

The Panama Railroad is in most excellent order, considerable improvements having been made of late along the whole line of the road. The track has been widened, and iron bridges have taken the place of wooden ones, secured by most substantial masonry work.

This road is certainly *the* great undertaking of the age, and is an honor to American enterprise, and it is really disgusting to hear the flings that are made at it by certain letter writers at Washington, who, doubtless, are interested in some one of the rival interoceanic routes. People may write as much as they please against the Panama route,—it is now, in view of its railroad facilities, the only practicable one to our Pacific possessions—California and Oregon; and it is idle to talk about any other transit competing with it, until railroads are built there. The trip can easily be made from New-York to San Francisco, *via* Panama, within twenty days. All that is now required to do this is to place a good line of steamers between New-York and Aspinwall, instead of the miserable tubs that are now employed. The distance is only 1,900 miles, and ought to be run in seven days, instead of ten and eleven, as is now the case. The *Central America*—late *George Law*—on her last voyage out was actually *eleven days and ten hours* from port to port!

I wonder the United States Government does not require the company to make better time with their steamers.

DEPARTURE OF COMMODORE MERVINE IN THE FLAG SHIP INDEPENDENCE.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA, July 30, 1857.

Commodore Mervine, U. S. Flag-ship Independence:

DEAR SIR—The undersigned, your fellow-countrymen, residing on this Isthmus, are pained to learn that official duties call you hence. They had hoped to have had, for some months to come, the pleasure of continuing to applaud your noble efforts to protect the transit and to guarantee its safety against the outbreaks of a lawless people; and of still feeling what great security had been given, by the presence of yourself and squadron, to the lives and property of your countrymen.

The withdrawal of the flag-ship at the present juncture, when American commerce and American citizens, resident in, and passing through, this highway of nations, are about again to be assailed with unjust demands for taxes levied in violation of sacred compacts and treaty stipulations, cannot but be deplored by the undersigned, who know and feel the great importance of having a strong naval force in these waters, if it be only to hold in check the avaricious designs of an unscrupulous Government. And well knowing the patriotic manner in which you have heretofore upheld the honor of your country, and the zeal with which you afforded protection to the lives and property of your countrymen would be a certain guarantee for future security; and, whilst they are satisfied that the best efforts of the sterling officer in command of the force you leave behind, will be ably devoted to the protection of their rights and interests, the undersigned feel more than an ordinary degree of regret in the circumstances which call you to another sphere of action. But they cannot permit you to depart without expressing, though in a feeble manner, their high appreciation of your worth as an officer, and integrity as a man: and will beg you to be assured that they will ever cherish a heartfelt pleasure in the remembrance of the services you rendered in the protection of American lives and property on the Isthmus in times of imminent danger.

The undersigned acknowledge their obligations to the officers of your command for their kind and gentlemanly deportment, and for their great patience manifested in so long a sojourn in a climate uncongenial to their tastes and feelings, and would beg to tender to them, through you, their thanks, with wishes for a life of prosperity and usefulness to each of them.

In the hope that your voyage to the port of your destination may be safe and speedy, and that at the close of your present official duties, you may receive a just meed of approbation from the Government, and find a happy welcome awaiting you at your fireside, the undersigned beg to subscribe themselves, most respectfully, your well wishers.

(Signed by the leading American residents of Panama.)

PANAMA, July 30, 1857.

DEAR SIR: In view of your contemplated departure from this port, I beg that you will allow me to offer you my grateful acknowledgments for the valuable services you have rendered American interests on this Isthmus. You have discharged the arduous duties that have devolved upon you as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval forces in these waters, at a most critical time, in a manner that has won for you the respect and gratitude of every American citizen residing here.

Nearly a year has elapsed since you arrived at this port. Without referring to the unfortunate circumstances that induced you to come hither, and which have prolonged your stay almost, if not quite, to the end of the cruise,—suffice to say that you have during this period most zealously and unremittingly discharged your duties at all times, exercising a watchful care over American rights and interests,—upholding the honor of our country and its flag; and in your official intercourse with the Government, exacting nothing that was not strictly right and just, under treaty guarantees and submitting to nothing that was wrong.

It also affords me great pleasure to bear willing testimony to the efficiency and gentlemanly bearing of the officers attached to the flag-ship.

My official and social intercourse with yourself and officers has been most agreeable and pleasant, and whilst I sincerely regret to have you leave Panama, where your presence has been so useful and desirable, I willingly forego the pleasure it would afford me to have you remain, in view of the fact that the claims those at home have upon you, and from whom you have been so long separated, are paramount to those of your countrymen residing in a foreign land.

I have only to add that I wish you and all that portion of your command attached to the good old ship *Independence* a safe and pleasant voyage hence to San Francisco and thence to the Atlantic States, where the warm heartfelt welcome of your families and friends awaits you.

I remain, dear Sir, very truly,
Your friend and countryman,
(Signed) AMOS B. CORWINE.

To Commodore WILLIAM MERVINE, Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Forces, Pacific Ocean, on board U. S. flag-ship *Independence*, Bay of Panama.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP INDEPENDENCE,
BAY OF PANAMA, Aug. 1, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Your very kind letter of the 30th ult. has found me too much occupied with the preparations for a long voyage, to admit of so delicate a reply as would be congenial to my feelings.

I am happy to find my official course here fully approved by one whose opinions I highly esteem. My duties, though delicate, and frequently perplexing, have been materially lightened by the discreet and firm support of yourself and my other fellow-citizens residing at Panama.

Your arrival here but a short time preceded my own, and your official duties have required you to mingle largely in the acrimonious controversies that grew out of one of the most unjustifiable massacres that ever occurred, and the adjustment of questions of the highest interest connected with the Isthmus transit, already so important in the commerce of the world.

The present security here to life and property, and the unusual tranquility that now for several months has prevailed in this city, are the results of efforts judiciously adapted to the exigency of the occasion.

Our official intercourse, I believe, has been mutually agreeable, and it is with much regret that, in obedience to the call of duty, I am obliged to interrupt daily associations that have proved so pleasant.

In Commander H. K. HOFF, who, on my leave, as senior Naval officer, will succeed to the duties that have occupied me here, you will find a faithful and efficient coadjutor in your future labors. He will sustain the confidence of his countrymen resident here.

To the officers attached to my command, I am much indebted for the able and efficient support they have afforded me in my arduous labors.

With great regard, &c.,
Yours truly,
(Signed) WM. MERVINE,
Commanding United States Pacific Squadron.

N. B. CORWINE, Esq., United States Consul, Panama.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP INDEPENDENCE,
BAY OF PANAMA, Aug. 1, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your favor of the 30th ult., in which you are pleased to speak in complimentary terms of my official course during the eleven months I have remained at this port.

I found here circumstances peculiarly embarrassing in the character of the responsibilities devolved upon me as the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval forces.

Across the Isthmus a Railway had recently been constructed at an enormous outlay of capital, furnished principally by my own countrymen. Over it were passing semi-monthly in each direction nearly a thousand persons who were usually accompanied by about two millions of treasure. The travel was confined to no nation or class, and it had already come to be considered as a highway of nations. The people of the country had neither the capital nor the enterprise to construct the road, nor the moral force to give security to the lives of travelers, nor those of my countrymen who were residing here and engaged in the management of this great interest. At this terminus was a population heterogeneous in race, language and sympathies, and the institutions of the country afforded but little protection against the lawlessness likely to arise from so conflicting national characteristics.

A few months prior to my arrival there had occurred a scene, growing out of national antipathies, which had shocked the world with its barbarous pillage of travelers and ruthless assassination of defenceless women and children; and even five months afterward I found the community still excited and a feverish condition of public sentiment and much solicitude lest some untoward event, some rude touch of a brutal hand, should again rouse the populace, and rapine and bloodshed devastate the city. It became necessary to keep the forces under my command in a constant state of preparation to suppress apprehended violence, and for weeks we literally slept on our arms. The local authorities were powerless for the prevention of public disorder, and they even appealed to me for protection against their own citizens. Thus I had not only the property and lives of my countrymen to protect against lawless violence from a foreign people, but to preserve the peace among that people also.

There were other and delicate duties that met me at the threshold, and which could not so readily be submitted to the arbitrament of the sword—grave questions of State requiring prompt action, and upon which I was without official instructions, until I had inaugurated and established a policy that has now become the settled one of my Government. I allude to the claim of right by the Government of New-Granada to levy and collect from our citizens mail and tonnage duties. The amount of which American citizens were to be despoiled was large, and the exaction was to be made against solemn compact and treaty stipulations, and would have been enforced but for my interposition of military authority. It was a high responsibility for an individual to assume, and the more delicate for the reason that sufficient time had been afforded for instructions from my Government if it desired me, by the exhibition of military force to stay the exercise of civil authority by a people whose nationality we recognized, or if it wished its citizens to be protected from heavy and unjust taxations by a party from whom it was difficult to obtain a remedy by the ordinary channel of diplomacy.

But my course has received the unqualified approbation of my Government and, in your kind letter, that of my countrymen who have been present, participating in, and fully acquainted with all the responsibilities assumed. Be assured, I shall bear hence the pleasantest recollections of the kindness that has ever characterized your intercourse with me, even to the hour of parting.

Much commendation is due to yourselves, gentlemen, for the manner in which, being almost the only commercial representatives of our country at this point, you have sustained its honor and character, and I have to express my grateful acknowledgments for the unflinching support you have ever given me in my official conflicts with the local authorities.

Your friend and fellow-citizen
(Signed) WM. MERVINE,
Commanding U. S. Pacific Squadron.

Messrs. D. M. CORWINE, WM. NELSON, and others.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Amnesty to Political Offenders in Chili—Differences between the Executive and the People—Result of the Political Trials—Fire in Valparaiso—The Bolivian Elections—Battles in Peru, between the Government and Revolutionary Troops—Movements of Castilla—Burning of an English Bark.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Valparaiso* arrived at this port on the 21st ult., with dates from Valparaiso to June 30, Iquique, July 1; Callao, July 12, and Paita, July 14. She brings $400,000 in specie, principally in silver bars, for England.

CHILI.

Congress was in session. Considerable excitement was occasioned by the introduction and passage in the Senate, of a project granting a complete and general amnesty to all political offenders from the year 1851 to the present time. Although the people and press sustain the measure, the Executive is known to be opposed to it, and his opposition to the project procured its defeat in the Lower House, by a decisive majority. It passed the Senate by the unanimous vote of every Senator present—18. The Cabinet, as soon as it was known the measure had passed the Senate, set to work to defeat it in the Chamber of Representatives, and after an animated debate in that branch of Congress, the bill was lost, the vote being 16 in the affirmative and 30 in the negative. In this proceeding the President has arrayed himself against the Conservatives—the party that has hitherto sustained his Administration, and, inasmuch as the press and people sustain the measure, it is fair to infer that a strong opposition will spring up against the Administration, and Chili, which has been so free from political agitation, may soon become the theatre for angry party strife and civil revolution. During the discussion in the Chamber of Representatives, the Conservatives were charged by the Government Party with resorting to underhanded means to impair or overthrow the Administration. The measure was further opposed on the ground that it was impracticable and inopportune, and was regarded as an arm turned against the Administration by its old political friends, who now desired to quarrel with the Government and throw obstacles in its way.

On the other hand the friends of the project contended that the fears of the Administration were unfounded; that the object of the measure was to consolidate legal order, and by forgetting the past to bind more securely the ties that unite all Chileans.

The Chamber of Deputies has not met again since that session, and therefore the project has not been returned to the Senate for a reconsideration. According to the Constitution, this body has the right of insisting on the adoption of the measure it proposes, should two-thirds of its members vote favorably to the project; and in this case the Chamber of Deputies require the vote of two-thirds of its members to reject the measure anew. Should this Chamber not reject it a second time, it passes to the Executive, who, according to the provisions of the Constitution, has the right to give or withhold his sanction; in the last case, it is left for reconsideration next year.

The question remains at present in this state; it is rumored that the Senate will insist, and therefore the Chamber of Deputies delays returning the project, awaiting the results of government combinations, in order to obtain a majority in the other House. In the meantime, all legislative business is paralyzed, and general attention is absorbed by politics.

The Conservative party has organized itself and intends publishing a paper in support of its ideas; the Liberal party labors toward the same end, and efforts are made to establish a coalition against the Cabinet and join interests in the next elections. The clergy do not appear in these events, but it is believed it has a hand in them.

The political trials which have continued so long and which have contributed so much to the Cabinet's unpopularity, have at length terminated. The Court-martial has absolved Señors LARRAIN and URIZAR GARFIAS and condemned to death the officers Don FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ, Don NARCISO ROBLES, Don J. J. GUERADA and Don S. MERINO; ordering the continuation of the trial of the absent offenders, Don FEDERICO ERRAZURIZ and Don MANUEL ERRAZURIZ. The sentence is to be submitted to the Supreme Court and its confirmation is expected,—but it is believed that the Executive will commute the sentence of death.

The Government has presented a project regulating banking establishments, institutions which are much required in Chili. I have not seen the project, but it is said to be very liberal in its provisions,—providing for only such restrictions as to guarantee the public against abuses.

The project for alienating entailed estates has been approved in both Chambers, and will probably be approved by the Executive.

A decree has been published permitting foreign vessels to engage in the coasting trade in all ports to the north of Caldera, allowing them to carry there provisions, implements, and all articles connected with mining industry, &c., &c. I inclose the decree.

Orders have been issued to deliver the sum of $60,000 to the Directors of the Southern Railroad, being the dividend corresponding to Government's shares.

The civil Engineer, Mr. CHEVALIER, commissioned by Government to raise the plan and estimate the cost of a dock in Valparaiso, has presented his report on the subject, and it is said he does not estimate the cost of the work at more than $900,000.

The Executive has asked for authority for granting a subsidy to the English Steam Navigation Company, for maintaining a monthly communication between Valparaiso and ports South as far as Chiloe, the former contract respecting the subject having expired.

On the 24th of June Valparaiso was visited by a destructive fire, which destroyed property to the amount of some $300,000—one-fourth of which only was insured. The fire was the result of carelessness on the part of a cook.

BOLIVIA.

The only news from this republic is that the elections have resulted in favor of the Government, which it is said to be indebted to the military.

The President was shortly about to leave for Sucre with his escort of 3,000 troops.

PERU.

The only news of importance from Peru are the unsatisfactory accounts received here of a battle said to have been fought near Arequipa, on the 29th of June, between the revolutionary forces, under VIVANCO, and those of the Government, under General SAN ROMAN, resulting in favor of the former. The published as well as the private accounts of the engagement are very contradictory. The most reliable accounts state that VIVANCO left Arequipa on the 27th of June, with some 2,000 troops, and met the forces of General SAN ROMAN on the morning of the 29th. VIVANCO was reinforced by about 2,000 of the peasantry, which increased his command to 4,000. The number of the Government forces is not stated. The action commenced at about 11 o'clock A. M., and continued until 4 P. M., resulting in 40 being killed and 100 wounded, and a large number of the Government troops being made prisoners.

Hostilities were renewed on 1st ult., during which General SAN ROMAN's military chest fell into the hands of the Revolutionists. No casualties are given. By the next steamer from the South I will probably be placed in possession of full details. President CASTILLA has left Lima at the head of twelve hundred men, to oppose VIVANCO at Arequipa, and had arrived at Arica when the steamer left. No doubt he will meet with strong resistance, as the Revolutionists, being flushed with victory, will, it is presumed, give him a warm reception. You may, therefore, expect to receive, per next mail, exciting news from Peru.

President CASTILLA and his forces sailed from Callao, on 5th July, in the Government steamers *Ucayali* and [illegible], his object, it is said, having been to form a junction with General CANSECO, and to attack Arequipa simultaneously with General SAN ROMAN, and force VIVANCO to surrender. But the defeat of the forces under SAN ROMAN, of which fact CASTILLA was ignorant when he left, will greatly disconcert his plans, if not entirely frustrate them.

Matters have again assumed a threatening aspect in Callao. After CASTILLA left, it was discovered on the evening of the 7th July that the only military corps in Callao had determined to pronounce in favor of VIVANCO that night. With the view of frustrating the contemplated revolutionary movement, troops were ordered from Bella Vista and Lima, and the town placed under a military patrol. The officers at the head of the insurgents were arrested and placed in close confinement.

The National Guard (militia) have been disbanded, and it was thought they would refuse to serve the Government, if again called on. An intelligent correspondent at Callao writes that "as matters now stand, CASTILLA must defeat VIVANCO in his stronghold, or the battle field will once more be Callao, and then it will be a contest of blacks against whites. This is inevitable."

The English bark, *British Merchant*, took fire on the morning of the 30th June in the harbor of Callao, and had to be scuttled in shallow water, to save her from total destruction. She had only a small quantity of coal and wood on board.

Business continues dull in Callao. Several vessels have recently been chartered to load with guano for ports in the United States, at exceedingly low rates. The ship *Flying Eagle* was chartered at $15 per ton. The American ship *Miles Standish*, owned in Boston, in consequence of her leaky condition, has been surveyed at the Chincha Islands and ordered to Callao to be overhauled. It is strange that some enterprising ship owners in the United States, do not establish a line of sailing vessels between Panama and the Chincha Islands to carry guano to be sent home *via* the Panama Railroad, and to connect with a line between Aspinwall and New York. I have no doubt if the experiment was once tried, it would prove highly advantageous.

The British ship *Henry Fears*, KENNEDY, Master, bound from Panama to Callao, sprung aleak and had to be run ashore at Punta Agujas on 4th July—the ship is a total loss. The crew reached Paita in an open boat.

The following is a copy of the convention celebrated between Great Britain, France and Peru, relative to the Guano Islands:

SPECIAL CONVENTION.

The Government of the Republic of Peru, desirous of extending the relations and good feelings with her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and with the view of sustaining the national credit abroad, contributing at the same time to insure and facilitate the legal exportation and consumption of the Peruvian guano manure, free from adulterations and mixtures, for the benefit of the agriculture of all nations, have resolved to draw up, in a special convention, the rights, rules and principles on which the exportation and consumption of the said manure of the Chincha Islands and other places of deposit within the said dominion is based, with the view of preventing its usurpation, defraudation and consequent adulteration, securing thus the punctual payment of the dividends, and the rendering the public debt inalienable to the settlement of which its proceeds are especially destined.

With this intention, the Minister of Foreign Relations, Dr. DON MANUEL ORTIZ DE ZEVALLOS, being sufficiently impowered by the Council of Ministers charged with the Executive Power, in virtue of the resolution of the National Convention of the 15th inst.; the *Chargé d'Affaires* of Her British Majesty, DON HENRY STEPHEN SULLIVAN, and the *Chargé d'Affaires* of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, DON ALBERTO HUET, have agreed to the following articles:

ART. 1.—The Republic of Peru declares that it does not authorize, consent to or allow any one to explore, ship, export, transport or extract any guano from said deposits, except in virtue of contracts lawfully celebrated which actually are in force, or those that hereafter may be made, the national Government recognizing those existing; it neither authorizes, permits, nor allows any merchant vessels to be stationed, to ship and export guano from the Chincha and Lobos Isles or from the ports, bays or coves of any guano islands that should be afterwards explored, without especial license from the recognized government, which the laws and the regulations in force demand.

ART. 2. In view of the free products of the guano being especially subject, according to the respective contracts, to guarantee the reduction of the external debt, which embraces the primitive and the deferred Anglo Peruvian debt, that proceeding from the Urribaren and Hegan contracts, the French, Peruvian, the New-Granadian and the Ecuadorian, belonging all to French and English creditors, whose interests are united with those of Peru in the preservation of the said products, which would be reduced in value, or destroyed by the usurpation, defraudation, adulteration or depreciation of the said security; the representatives of England and France, acting for the protection of those creditors' interests, recognize in the name of their respective governments the rights assigned, and the rules established in the first article of this Convention, and they oblige themselves to do all in their power to have them respected and guaranteed whenever the recognized government of Peru asks them to make this coöperation real and effective, in order to avoid any violation or attack, and to consult the custody and defence of the common interests.

ART. 3.—In no case will the coöperation, of which the former article treats, be extended either to establish or exercise any protectorate over the guano islands or any other deposits of the domain of Peru, to take possession or occupy them, nor to interfere in its government or administration, or in the contracts which the recognized Government of Peru may have celebrated or celebrates after this time for the shipping, consignation, exportation and sale of the guano; nor by force of this Convention will it be understood or interpreted that the Republic of Peru grants, renounces or leases the right of sovereignty, domain, possession, government and free administration of the guano islands, or affects in the least her dignity.

ART. 4.—The Government of Peru engages itself to take all the necessary measures, in order to prevent the guano that is to be sold from being adulterated or falsified by its agents.

ART. 5.—It is agreed that all nations that shall accept the terms established in the first article of this Convention, by means of a formal declaration, stipulating to observe them, shall enjoy the rights that follow such an acceptance in the same way that the parties that sign this Convention enjoy and observe them.

ART. 6.—The present Convention will remain in force for the space of 10 years, beginning from this date, and will continue for a longer time, if, at the expiration of the said fixed time, none of the contracting parties manifest their intention of annulling or modifying it.

ART. 7. This convention will commence to be in force, and will have the desired effect from this date as provisional and *ad referendum*, and will be approved and ratified by the Council of Ministers having charge of the Executive power, with the approbation of the National Convention; and by the Governments of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and the ratifications will be exchanged in London and Paris in the space of six months, or before that time, if possible.

In faith of which the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Peru, the Chargé d'Affaires of her Britannic Majesty, and the Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, having signed and sealed six copies of the present Convention.

Made in the city of Lima on the 21st day of May, of the year of Our Lord, 1857.

Signed and sealed by
MANUEL ORTIZ DE ZEVALLOS.
H. G. SULLIVAN.
A. HUET.

LIMA, June 6, 1857.

A ROYAL HAIRDRESSER.—Mr. ISIDORE, the Queen's *coiffeur*, who receives £2,000 a year for dressing her Majesty's hair twice a day, had gone to London in the morning, meaning to return to Windsor in time for toilette, but on arriving at the station, was just five minutes too late, and saw the train depart without him. His horror was great, as he knew his want of punctuality would deprive him of his place; so he was obliged to take a special train; and the establishment, feeling the importance of his business, put on extra steam, and whisked him the 18 miles in 18 minutes for £15.—*[illegible] Journal.*

A Libel Suit by an Ex-Policeman Against the Editors of the Leader.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

A suit has been commenced by one WALTER WILLIAMS, an ex-Policeman of the [illegible] Ward, against the Editors of the *Leader*, for charging him with being an associate with petty thieves. [illegible] The article complained of was written after the arrest of some women for robbing a [illegible] in Thomas-street. The parties charged have since been sent to the State Prison by Recorder [illegible]. WILLIAMS asks for $10,000 damages.

The following is a copy of the complaint:

[illegible]

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment of this Court against the said defendants, for the wrong and injury aforesaid, that the said defendants may be adjudged to pay the plaintiff a compensation therefor to the amount of $10,000, besides the costs of this action.

T. STUYVESANT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The Lowber Judgment—Letter from Mr. Varnum.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Without wishing to enter into the discussion going on in your paper relative to the Lowber judgment, a paragraph in Mr. LOWBER's letter, of this morning, makes it proper to say, in justice to Mr. GLOVER as well as myself, that I have never, in any of the conversations held with different individuals with regard to the market-stock bill, intended to convey the idea that he (Mr. GLOVER) had any other interest in the matter than such as he might properly have as a member of Assembly. I concurred in the report of the bill that it might be printed, and be in a position to pass in case no reason against it should be presented. When it first came up for action there had not been time to receive any reply to the letters which, with copies of the bill, I had sent to different individuals who, it was presumed by me, would be able to give a more definite explanation than I had yet received. I may have told Mr. GLOVER that, as at present advised, I knew of no objection to the bill. At the same time I could not have said anything in its favor, if called upon to do so as a member of the Committee, except that it was asked for by the Common Council, which was, perhaps, a sufficient reason for a presumption in its favor, and to justify a report of it, at that period in the session. [illegible] where the Legislature becomes a mere [illegible] of a check upon the municipality, and the application for legislation in such a case proves a mere matter of form. After the report, various rumors, prejudicial to the bill, were circulated, concerning the truth of which I knew nothing. I was informed that the Corporation had made a contract; but what that contract was, and whether contingent for taking effect upon the consent of the Legislature, I could not tell from any documents [illegible] before the Committee.

When the bill came up the last time, I was applied to by members for information, and showed them the only letter received that day from Mr. FLAGG, as the only answer that I could give. I thought that I was perfectly frank with Mr. GLOVER throughout, as I certainly made no imputation on his motives then or since. Perhaps, I should have supported the bill had I known as much about it as he did. Mr. LOWBER's communication has given me more information than I ever possessed before of its origin. It must appear from this that the City was committed to and bound by the contract, whether the Legislature authorized it or not.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. VARNUM, JR.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1857.

SPANISH QUARTERS.—The Albany *Argus* says: We are informed that a number of grocers and merchants in the north part of the city have resolved after to-morrow, not to take Spanish quarters for more than 20 cents. [illegible] justifies this movement. The merchants generally, it will be seen, have entered into the arrangement.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 14, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Canada* arrived at Boston yesterday morning [illegible], and her mails, dispatched south by the morning train, reached this City yesterday afternoon. When within sixty miles of Boston, at about 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the *Canada* passed the *Europa* outward bound. The two steamships saluted each other, and there was a brilliant interchange of sky-rockets.

From the London papers by the *Canada* we obtain most interesting and important news, and devote a large portion of our space this morning to [illegible]. The Bombay correspondent of the [illegible] gives a graphic and very intelligent account of the state of affairs in India. He discredits the rumors of the fall of Delhi, and from other sources, we can find no authority for the supposition that such an event had taken place. The mutiny in the Bengal Presidency has extended to over fifty regiments, or rather, as a local journal says, the Bengal Army has ceased to exist. In [illegible] and the neighborhood, there had been [illegible]. A conspiracy for a general [illegible] part of the Mussulman population had been [illegible], and a regular plan for the capture of the city [illegible].

We also publish in full a very interesting letter from the special China correspondent of the London *Times*, describing the recent engagements near [illegible]. The British made three expeditions. In the first ten junks were taken and seventeen destroyed; in the second twenty junks were taken [illegible] destroyed; and in the third Commodore ELLIOT and Admiral SEYMOUR stormed a fort, and a boat expedition attacked a fleet of junks. This was a sharp engagement, and the British suffered heavily.

Perhaps that portion of the foreign news which will most interest our readers, is the account, from [illegible] *Life*, of the late exciting race for the Goodwood Cup. It is by far the best and most minute account of the celebrated race that has been published; the appearance and powers of the different horses, including the victor *Monarque* and the American *Prior* and *Prioress*, are elaborately described.

The President has returned to Washington. An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday. The affairs of Venezuela, New-Granada, &c., will receive immediate attention.

The Secretary of the Navy is arranging his affairs for a tour of visits to the Navy-Yards in the coming Fall.

The frigate *Mississippi* is ordered to the Pacific, and the *Merrimac* is ready to sail for China.

Advices from Kansas report that Gov. WALKER had received peaceable proposals from the people of Lawrence, and a reconciliation is confidently anticipated. The military force now before Lawrence consists of 600 men.

[illegible] intelligence from the seat of the Indian troubles in Minnesota, received from the Indian Superintendency, points to the necessity of new treaties with the Sioux, before the difficulties can be finally adjusted. INK-PA-DU-TAH and his band have been captured.

The Southern Convention, in session at Knoxville has adopted resolutions indorsing DUDLEY MANN's steamship scheme, and advocating Government patronage for Southern steamers.

The Democracy met last evening, in Tammany Hall, and listened to speeches from Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES and Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, on what they termed the obnoxious laws passed by the late Legislature. While Mr. SICKLES was speaking some one charged him with having been a traitor to the Democratic Party. Whereupon several fights ensued, and the disturbers were ejected without ceremony. There were no bones broken, although several received severe bruises.

The Spiritualists went out to Winfield, L. I., to hold a Picnic. They had a very fair time as Picnicers—a very poor time as Spiritualists. Some speeches were attempted, but they were very dull, and the young folks drew off in a body for a dance. There was only one manifestation upon the ground during the whole day. One poor fellow got [illegible] by the spirit of an Indian who lived in these woods two hundred years before but was relieved when he had given vent to a most unearthly and Indian-like series of yells.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was taken, literally carried, for she refused to assist at all in the movement, to the Tombs yesterday noon, very quietly, and without exciting any great suspicion in the street. AUGUSTA fainted as they removed her mother from her home. HELEN accompanied her mother, but was not permitted to remain in the Tombs after dark. Some strange stories are told, in another part of our paper, from authority which seems to be good, as to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's promises to Dr. UHL, in case he would swear to a false and slanderous statement concerning Dr. WOODWARD. The Little JUSTITIA drew a moderate house at Barnum's, and among the crowd we noticed the mysterious old lady who had been occupying a stoop of the house opposite No. 31 Bond-street, but this time without the long knife and roast lamb or little pickle. District-Attorney HALL denies that he consented to the exhibition of JUSTITIA and her mother.

A libel suit has been commenced against the New-York *Leader*, based upon items which charged a present Deputy Sheriff with complicity in playing the panel game at No. 30 Thomas-street.

The sale of property seized at the City Hall on the Lowber judgment, advertised for yesterday, was postponed for one week.

The Quarantine Commissioners will continue the small police force that has guarded the temporary accommodations at Seguine's Point, though they insist that hereafter the Commissioners of Emigration are alone responsible for their safe keeping.

The body of JANSON, the missing policeman, was found washed ashore at Fort Hamilton a week ago. The family, however, were not notified of it until Wednesday.

The managers of the American Institute have erected their three new boilers in the Crystal Palace, and put in a new line of shafting, preparatory to the opening of their Fair.

Several members of the Mercantile Library Association, met last evening at Clinton Hall,) and organized by calling Mr. GEO. WOOD to the Chair,) to honor by resolutions the memory of the founder of the Association in 1820, Mr. WM. WOOD, who lately died at Canandaigua, at the age of 84 years.

Thirty-five vessels arrived, yesterday, at upper Quarantine—an unusual number—out of which eleven were detained. Of these eleven three were from infected ports. The *Lamplighter*, from Trinidad; the *G. D. Carey*, from Macayo, and the *Velasco*, from St. Thomas. They, of course, were sent to the lower Quarantine anchorage.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the *Empire City* we have intelligence from Havana to the 8th inst. The stoppage of some of the Banks recently established in Havana had created a panic, but prompt assistance from the Government had partially restored confidence. It was rumored that the Spanish ship-of-war *Guadalquiver* had captured a Slaver off the east end of Cuba.

The Young Men's Republican Committee held their regular monthly meeting at Stuyvesant Institute last evening. The proceedings were very spicy. Two sets of delegates appeared for the Eighth Ward, and their differences were referred to a Committee of three who were instructed to report at the next meeting. The following preamble and resolution, offered by Mr. SMITH, of the [illegible]-Ward, gave rise to a long and warm debate, and the matter was finally referred to a Committee of three to report:

Whereas, SIMEON DRAPER, by resigning his position as one of the Commissioners of Police, has put it in the power of a corrupt political gambler, and a despicable trimmer, to] check the other Commissioners, thereby destroying the hope we had of having a fair and not a partisan police.

Resolved, That to betray and desert a party from personal pique, is as base as to betray for thirty pieces of silver; and as the Country had a traitor in the days of the Revolution, so the Republican Party has its BENEDICT ARNOLD in the person of SIMEON DRAPER.

Mr. SMITH said the political gambler he alluded to was JACOB CHOLWELL, who was "planted" into the office of the Commission by a corrupt bargain with Senator PRUYN. No other business of general interest was transacted.

A case of yellow fever has occurred at St. Mary's, Florida.

WALKER and HENNINGSEN have arrived at Savannah, unheralded by any popular display.

A spirited TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE was held on Tuesday morning at Saratoga Springs, relative to temperance organizations among the children and youths of the country. Mr. DELAVAN presided.

The Yacht Regatta at New-Bedford, yesterday, resulted as follows: 1st class, Mr. GRINNELL's *Haze*, first prize; 2d class, the *Minnie*, first prize; 3d class, *Richmond*, first prize.

The Future of California Trade and Travel.

An intelligent and practical survey of tangible facts, and careful estimate of future probabilities, would lessen the zeal and check the enterprise of those who have been for a year or two past engaged in a desperate struggle for possession of the Nicaragua Transit Route, or the establishment of additional overland communications between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. A few days since we expressed our views of the impracticability of the Tehuantepec route. There is no doubt that a road could be constructed in that region, so far as physical obstacles are concerned,—for the engineering difficulties are not formidable. The insurmountable objection to the enterprise is, that it will cost an amount of money which cannot be raised without the exhibition of much larger promise of returns than any just estimate of probabilities will warrant.

The same is true of the Nicaragua Transit route, and the proposed Honduras railroad. All of these must rely chiefly upon the California trade and travel for support. Honduras, in time, would probably add something to the income of a railroad company by the development of her internal resources, but the amount would be inconsiderable compared with the extraordinary cost of constructing and working a road in that climate. Nicaragua can furnish very little local business for her transit, and Tehuantepec none at all. Each of these routes, then, must look to the California trade and travel almost exclusively for support. Neither of them can be availed of to any considerable extent for commercial purposes, because their length, or the necessity of repeated handling of merchandise transported by them will render the cost of freighting too great for profit.

These considerations reduce the reliable support of the projected roads to the single resource of passenger travel. We throw out of view compensation to be derived from carrying the mails,—for that is a secondary item of comparatively small importance in estimating the profits of the roads. The most superficial observer must have noticed that the emigration of gold hunters to California has nearly or quite ceased. Mining has been reduced to a science, and is chiefly carried on now-a-days as a regular, steady, permanent business, by men of capital, or combinations of laboring men, who thus obtain many of the advantages of capital. Property of all kinds has reached a reasonable level, and all industrial or producing interests in the State, bear about the same relations there that they do here. The result is that the population is becoming steady and settled, instead of being constantly migratory, as a few years ago, when they poured their easily acquired gold dust into the pockets of steamer companies with unstinting hand.

To-day, a large proportion of the emigration to California is from the west, and composed of agriculturists or persons who go out content to make moderate gains and with no anticipation of rapid fortune and quick return to the Eastern slope. At no distant day the wagon roads over the plains will be completed, and then the tide of emigration from the west will again pour across the plains, and through the mountain passes, towards the Pacific. This result is inevitable. When the road is thus made easy and safe, the man in Missouri or Arkansas or Iowa, for instance, who proposes a journey to California, will see the economy of taking his team and going overland, instead of selling his little property to pay for tickets from New-York by sea. The cost of getting to New-York will nearly fit a man out for the trip overland; and when he arrives at his destination he will then have his mules or oxen, and whatever stock he chooses to carry with him, all ready to go to work. The advantages will be so largely in favor of the overland route, that few persons west of the Lakes will think of any other.

The causes we have thus enumerated will reduce the aggregate travel between the two oceans, by all the Isthmus routes, to such an extent that five hundred passengers each way per month will prove a high figure. Give all of this to one route, and calculate the price of the transit at $25 per man—the rate charged by the Panama Railroad Company,—and the following is the result:

1000 passengers per month, at $25	$25,000
Gross receipts for one year	300,000
Deducting expenses, 50 per cent	150,000
Balance for dividends	$150,000

This would give an interest of six per cent. only on the sum of two and a half millions of dollars,—a very moderate capital, and one which will not construct a quarter of either the Honduras or Tehuantepec roads. These are the details which prudent capitalists will consider when called upon to embark in interoceanic enterprises, and every man can judge for himself the value of the argument against multiplying them. We do not hesitate to say that these considerations will effectually prevent the consummation of the various projects we have been discussing.

There are only two interoceanic routes, in our judgment, which can ever be made permanently profitable. These are the Panama route and the route across Mexico from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. The latter, because of the large interior business and travel it would accommodate, could be made profitable as a local road, and any California business attracted to it would be incidental merely. The Panama route must always be valuable as a commercial route, because it is very short, and merchandise transported over it requires no handling between ports. Take from it, a year hence, all the California travel, if that were possible, and the prospect is that the deficiency would be more than made up by the rapidly increasing trade of the South Pacific and Central America, to say nothing of the concentration in that direction of the travel and trade between Great Britain and her Australian colonies, which will be effected within a few months. If a shorter sea route to California must be had, Central Mexico alone affords the transit route by use of which it can be sustained; and for commercial purposes Panama can never have a rival. Such are our convictions and such the basis of them, which we present to parties interested for whatever they may find them worth. If we are not greatly mistaken, they furnish abundant reasons why no considerable sum should be wasted by the United States in purchasing a Tehuantepec grant from Mexico.

Transported Irish Patriotism.

The great Irish patriot, JOHN MITCHELL, of Knoxville, Tennessee, has been favoring the world with his views upon Southern prospects, through the medium of a couple of letters, one of which, the shortest, we published on Tuesday, to his "dear MARTIN," late another Irish patriot, temporarily sojourning in Australia, now a barrister, waiting for briefs in Her Majesty's Four Courts, in Dublin. As this is the second or third time that Mr. MITCHELL has inflicted his views *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis* upon the said MARTIN, we presume the latter is becoming to him what "My dear RAY" was to the late lamented DANIEL O'CONNELL—a sort of spout or gutter through which to pour the floods of his wisdom into the gaping lips of the Irish people. The fortunate RAY, however, got a good living by the receipts and publication of his patron's epistles, and has long since been safely docked in snug harbor of "base, brutal and bloody English Whiggism." The unlucky MARTIN, we fear, will hardly fare so well. The days are gone by in Ireland in which the confidences of an avowed traitor were the best passport to ministerial favor.

In the documents before us, Mr. MITCHELL draws a glowing picture in his own rampant style of the glories or delights of the great region in which he has fixed his home. As if to mock the unhappy MARTIN and impose bitterness into his briefless musings, as he passes the old hall in Dublin, he sings to him of the South of which he is now a denizen—of its "beauty," its "power," its "grandeur," its "matchless climate," its "varied and exhaustless products." "Nowhere," says he, "can you find a higher type of manhood; nowhere does womanhood bloom out into more sovereign beauty. Here Republicanism is in its finest, proudest form." The South is great and strong, is the queen of the future, wants more negroes, must have them and will have them, whatever Exeter Hall may say to the contrary, and whatever the Free States of this Union may do or devise.

As there is a general disposition, even in Ireland, to forgive the antics which this unfortunate gentleman has been playing ever since his arrival in this country, in consideration of the fact, generally believed, that the divers vicissitudes of his political career have had an unhappy effect upon his mind, we hardly like to criticize the piece of blatant bombast in which this illustrious exile crawls and grovels at the feet of the slaveholders. No craven "chiboukji"—no clumsy "cavégi," guilty of having spilt coffee on the Sultan's knee—no eunuch, found napping at his post by the Kislar Aga, ever howled for life in baser accents, ever poured forth flattery in more fulsome strains at the Padishah's feet, than this bold demagogue at the feet of "the chivalry." If he had openly declared himself a Southern tool and nothing more; if he had said to the fire-eaters, as anything with more manliness would have said—I abjure all my past teachings; I abjure all I ever said or wrote in defence of Freedom; I abjure my belief in the great destiny and great dignity of manhood; I abjure my devotion to weakness and degradation; I disclaim all partiality for Hindoo cavaliers and patriotic Arabs, and all other colored tribes for whose independence I formerly uttered so many aspirations; I detest and despise every race which is trampled on by another and deprived of the fruits of its toil by tyrants, and principally my own countrymen of the province of Connaught. I adore hominy, and cotton, and corn. I worship bales and niggers. I am no longer an outlawed Irishman, a martyr for liberty. I am, or desire to be, a cotton producer;—and my highest ambition is to make sixteen bales to the hand. Should I ever so work my fat niggers as to extract twenty bales to the hand, I shall exclaim, in the same words as my great countryman JOHN PHILPOTT CURRAN in his last forensic effort,—he who wasted his life and his eloquence in defending the desolate and oppressed, in vindicating the cause of slaves in the teeth of iron-souled masters—"Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace according to thy word, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation,"—if he had said all this, possibly we might not have withheld our pity, but we should certainly have refrained from comment. But this man still professes to be, and in the eyes of many still is, a leader amongst his countrymen in America, in the United States. Their position is already somewhat uncomfortable. They are forever defending themselves against taunts, and jeers, and slights. They have been in one way or other, most unjustly we believe, established in something very like a position of social inferiority. Now we are anxious to protect the masses of industrious Irish emigrants, who yearly pour Westward in a golden tide, and prove in their selection of homes for them and their posterity in the Free States, and only in the Free States, that their hearts are still true to the "good old cause," as SYDNEY called it, from the imputations to which MITCHELL's course lays them open in the eyes of those who are not forced into as close an inspection of his vagaries as we are. He has so patently sold himself as a hack politician to the Pro-Slavery Party in the South, and is so confessedly bidding for a seat in Congress, as soon as he gets naturalized, that as far as the Northern public is concerned, we may safely let him rave. We are anxious, however, that "foreign nations and the next age" should know that the Irish who come to this country, so far from sympathizing in MITCHELL's admiration of the great "institution," prove the contrary, by settling as far away from it as ever they can. The only place for a race so long enslaved and outraged, is a land where oppression meets the eye no more, where no mortal crouches before another, where tortures such as Mayor SIRR inflicted in Dublin Castle on MITCHELL's countrymen, are unknown, where all distinctions—all those fell distinctions of race and creed, from which no people in the world has suffered so much as the Irish—are no longer felt. We cordially bid them welcome, all the more cordially because we feel the future is ours, a future rich in arms, and arts, and literature. We can well afford to pity the whinings of MITCHELL and his friends for niggers. We have but to sit at our desks, and behind our looms, to walk at the handles of our plows, uttering no cry and giving no sign, and laborers come in crowds, in millions, to join us in our work, read our poets, sit by our firesides, and sympathise with our "maudlin philanthropy."

A "Good Authority" Abroad.

We find the following passage in a leading article of the London *Chronicle*, received by the *Canada*:

> "Last, but not least in importance, are the reports from America. The New-York *Herald*, always a good authority on commercial and agricultural subjects, whatever we must think of its political manifestations, promises to its readers the blessing of cheap bread during the coming twelvemonth."

If the London *Chronicle* were a young and lively journal—an offshoot of *Punch*, for instance—we might suppose this indorsement of the New-York *Herald* as a "good authority on commercial and agricultural subjects" to have been intended as a piece of delicate satire, in which case everybody would admit that nothing could be more agreeably sarcastic. But the *Morning Chronicle* is a very solemn and steady old stager, and its columns are rather the refuge of superannuated facts and arguments out of place than the home of audacious and enterprising fancies. So that we are compelled to suppose that the *Chronicle* really imagines itself to be stating the unridiculous truth in regard to the Parker Vein organ. And we therefore think it worth while to make the word of the said *Chronicle* our text for a brief sermon, which we beg all parties interested, or intending to be interested in American affairs, commercial, agricultural, or political, to lay to heart, read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest, lest, in some unlucky hour they buy or sell upon the faith of the *Herald*, and so a worse thing happen to them.

Imprimus, then, let the *Chronicle* be informed that, in respect of matters commercial, the New-York *Herald* is in so far forth a good authority, that its information is usually original with the office of publication. The financial world of New-York is exclusively indebted for instance, to the New-York *Herald*, for all the intelligence which it ever enjoyed of the rise and progress of two great enterprises, now familiarly known as the "Parker Vein" and the "Potosi Lead" enterprises, which were conceived as boldly as the celebrated project for utilizing the South American Condor, and converting his great physical powers to the uses of commerce, but of which the termination was, on the whole, less satisfactory to the stockholders than to the New-York *Herald* itself. Equally exclusive was the information which, but the other day, enabled the New-York *Herald* to make such statements in regard to the Michigan Southern Railroad, as have resulted in a suit for libel, commenced by the managers of that Company against the journal in question. Secondly—and in regard to the interests of agriculture it may be instructive for the London *Chronicle*, and for other parties equally in arrear of the actual state of parties and newspapers, to peruse the series of lugubrious articles in which the New-York *Herald* has been chanting the coming deluge throughout all the Spring and early Summer of this current year. The same journal which now "promises its readers the blessing of cheap bread," has been doing its utmost to convince the world that the Great West had fallen through, that the crops were dying in the ground, and the farmers famishing in their homes. And the actual harvest now staring it quite out of countenance, it takes up the old song on a new tune, and prophecies the same disasters from repletion which it denounced before as impending over us through deficiency! Like the Irish lady in the ballad, the "good authority" of the *Morning Chronicle* "*will* be ruined, and nobody *shall* save it."

PROSPECTS OF A QUIET TIME.—After the two months of excitements we have just passed through, there is at last a prospect of a very decided calm. Mayor WOOD has left the City for a fortnight; Mrs. CUNNINGHAM has been taken to the Tombs; the two Street Commissioners are in a state of dead lock, without the chance of another *certiorari*, *quo warranto*, or *habeas corpus*; the Police Commissioners have adjourned until next month, and the Dead Rabbits are as quiet as mice. There has never before been so healthy a season, and all fears of yellow fever or cholera have vanished. Everybody is on the point of going into the country, and no one, except a turbulent Councilman, manifests the slightest disposition for a row of any kind. There is a pretty general desire for a few weeks of repose and quiet during the hot weather of August, and to gather new strength and vigor for a brisk campaign in the Fall. With September will come bracing weather, cooler nights, flocks of strangers, and the return of our citizens who have been seeking health and refreshment in the rural districts.

Important from St. Domingo.

REVOLUTION—SANGUINARY BATTLE.

Captain LORD, of schooner *Castilian*, arrived yesterday from Port-au-Platt, reports that a revolution broke out at Santiago, south side of St. Domingo, on the 10th of July, against President BAEZ, and that a battle had taken place in the interior, between the insurgents and President BAEZ, during which, 150 men had been killed. The President had 1,000 men before the city of St. Domingo.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SALE OF THE FIXTURES OF THE CITY HALL.—The Sheriff's or Mr. LOWBER's bowels of compassion so yearned yesterday over the furniture and "picters" of the City Hall, that consent was given to spare them yet a little while longer. Before the hour advertised for the sale, Sheriff WILLETT and the Corporation Counsel appeared in Mr. FLAGG's office and asked the Comptroller if he was prepared to shell out on the Lowber judgment. The amiable but relentless City guardian glanced at the gentlemen, and then casting one of his quizzical, significant looks at the ceiling, remarked drily that he knew of no funds he could lawfully take for that purpose. Both the Sheriff and Mr. BUSTEED wanted the sale adjourned for a week, but Mr. FLAGG said he didn't care a pin about it—they might go on and sell at once if they thought fit. He had no idea that he would be any more able to pay one week or one month hence than now. Finally the Sheriff determined to postpone the sale one week longer, at the same hours as already advertised.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

(By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, 21 Wall st.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President at Home—Cabinet Meeting—Naval—Frigates to Sail—Kansas—Indian Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The President arrived home, yesterday, in remarkable health. In consequence of the great accumulation of affairs since his absence, an informal meeting of the Cabinet was held immediately. Domestic affairs only were considered. In regular meeting of the Cabinet, to-morrow, the affairs of Granada, Venezuela, and the Mexican Tehuantepec Transit will come up and be acted on.

The Secretary of the Navy is preparing his official business so as to make a tour of visits to the Navy Yards this Fall.

The steam frigate *Mississippi*, now at New-York, is ordered to sail for the Pacific sometime during next week.

The *Merrimac* at Boston, destined for China, is nearly ready for sea.

Advices from Kansas state that Governor WALKER had received peaceful overtures from the people of Lawrence, and that a reconciliation was confidently expected. Governor WALKER's force consists of six companies of dragoons, one company of infantry, and one company of flying artillery—in all about 600 men.

The office of Indian Affairs has received news of the capture of INK-PA-DU-TAH and his band. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Minnesota Indian Troubles—Trial of Breech-Loading Rifles—Troops—The President.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

A letter received to-day, from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northwestern Superintendency of Minnesota, states that the Yanktons had driven all the settlers from the neighborhood east of Big Sioux River, and that a portion of them had expressed themselves favorable to making a treaty. The Superintendent is inclined to believe that before all the troubles with the Sioux can be permanently settled it will be necessary to make new treaties with them, holding them by stipulations, of a strong and binding character, to the observance of peaceful relations with the United States, and responsible for all depredations.

Col. BEALL, of the First Dragoons; Major HILL, Paymaster; Capt. DUNCAN, of the Mounted Rifles; Capt. HEYE, of the Tenth Infantry; Capt. BENNETT, of the Ordnance Department, and Lieut. GIBSON, of the Fourth Artillery, comprise the Board, to assemble at West Point on the 17th inst., to make trial of the breech-loading rifles, with the view to ascertain the best for military service.

The Bureau of Construction will advertise to-morrow for the transportation of 4,000 tons of anthracite coal from Philadelphia to China.

The Regiment of Mounted Rifles and the Third Regiment of Infantry serving in New Mexico, are to be reinforced early next month by 450 recruits from Fort Leavenworth.

The President having returned to Washington, the members of the Cabinet, to-day, paid him a visit of respect.

The Yacht Regatta at New-Bedford.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 13.

The grand yacht regatta took place in our harbor to-day.

The day was pretty generally observed as a holiday in this city, and the race was witnessed by thousands of spectators. The harbor was full of excursion parties attracted hither by the regatta.

The following is the result:

First Class—The *Haze*, owned by M. H. GRINNELL, took the first prize, and the *Juliet*, owned by N. B. PALMER, the second.

Second Class—The *Minnie* took the first prize, and the *Madgie* the second.

Third Class—The *Richmond* took the first prize, and the *Bonita* the second.

Marine Affairs.

GLOUCESTER, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The schooner *Montezuma* of Troy, from the Bay of St. Lawrence, arrived here to-day with 240 barrels of Mackerel.

On the 11th inst., when ninety miles east of Cape Ann, she fell in with the schooner *Texas*, from New-York for Eastport. She had been capsized, and was bottom up. The *Montezuma* succeeded in rescuing the crew, and brought them to Gloucester. The *Texas* had a cargo of flour, beef, etc.

RECOVERY OF AN ABANDONED VESSEL.

SYDNEY, C. B., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The French war steamer *Ardent*, on the 7th inst., fell in with, and towed into St. Pierre, a brigantine, timber laden, having the British flag at half mast. She had no boats, and no papers were found in her. Her name appeared to be *Workington*.

Southern Commercial Convention.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The Convention adopted resolutions urging the Government to withdraw the squadron from the coast of Africa, to fortify the harbors of Port Royal, S. C., and Mobile.

Resolutions were offered and referred to the Committee, indorsing DUDLEY MANN's scheme, advocating Government patronage for Southern steamers, and the repeal of the fishery bounties.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention.

ST. PAUL'S, Min., Monday, Aug. 10.

The Republican Constitutional Convention to-day passed unanimously Judge [illegible]'s resolution for the appointment of a Conference Committee, to agree upon a Constitution to be submitted to the people. This resolution was rejected by the Democratic Convention on Saturday, but they will probably pass it to-morrow.

Fire at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 13.

This morning the stables of HART & THOMAS, in this city, were destroyed by fire. Seventy mules perished in the flames, and fourteen omnibuses were destroyed. Loss $30,000; insurance $10,000.

A fire also broke out in White-street, at which the loss was $8,000.

Yellow Fever in Florida.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 13.

A case of yellow fever occurred lately at St. Mary's, Fla. A boarding-house keeper died of the disease, which he contracted from the crew of a Spanish ship.

Generals Walker and Henningsen at Savannah.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

Gens. WALKER and HENNINGSEN arrived at Savannah last Saturday, but there was no public demonstration on the occasion.

The Panama Railway and the Royal West India Mail—The Isthmus Route from England to Australia.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28, 1857.

Some time ago the particulars were given here of the arrangement in virtue of which the Royal West India Mail, whose boats already ply between England and Aspinwall, agreed to amalgamate with or otherwise absorb, the newly chartered Royal Australian Mail, whose vessels were to have performed the Anglo-Australian postal service *via* Suez, but lamentably failed to do so. It was stated that the effect of this arrangement would be highly advantageous to the Panama Railway, inasmuch as it would enable the Royal Mail Company, no longer opposed by any other powerful corporation, to mature their long-contemplated project for continuing this line from Aspinwall to Sydney, of course across the Panama Isthmus, while, at the same time, there would also be a monthly departure hence for Australia by way of Suez. It is well known that a confidential agent of the Royal Mail, having been last year in personal communication with the Panama Directorate at New-York, proceeded by way of the Isthmus to New-Zealand, and thence to Sydney, with what object and with what success you will gather from the annexed letter, which has been published here to-day, under date Sydney, May 18, and received by the *Oneida*, which arrived yesterday, viz.:

"The inability which seems since to attach to [illegible] of establishing steam postal communication between these Colonies and England [illegible] of the European and Australian Company. By the mails which left this place on the 11th [illegible] you will have learned the mishap which befell the pioneer steamship, [illegible] Australian shore, and her subsequent detention for the space of one month at King George's Sound. Of course, the matter will be thoroughly sifted by the proper authorities at home, but the general feeling here is that the *Oneida* ought not to have been sent out in a state which rendered an accident such as that which occurred a not improbable contingency.

"The second ship, the *Simla*, was due at this port on the 8th inst., but did not arrive till the morning of the 19th, being [illegible] days over her contract time, which will make the delivery of her homeward mails very uncertain. The losses, therefore, which the Company sustains at the outset are very heavy, and the opinion is almost universal that the penalties incurred should be exacted, in strict accordance with the terms of the contract. [They have been.]

"Somewhat remarkably, at a time when the *Oneida's* disaster had shaken our faith in the European and Australian Company, Mr. CHANDOS WHEELER, the Agent of the Royal West India Mail Company, made his appearance with a proposal to run a monthly line of steamers between Sydney and Panama, calling at Auckland on the outward, and at Wellington on the homeward voyage, for a subsidy of £[illegible] a year, if for seven years, and £[illegible] if for five only, of which sum the New-Zealand Company offers to contribute £15,000.

"Several public meetings were held in this colony, and a deputation waited upon Sir WILLIAM DENISON to pray the Executive Government to take the necessary initiatory measures during the recess of our Parliament. The Government is now in communication with those of the adjacent colonies on this subject, with a view to secure their coöperation, and I am inclined to believe that an arrangement will be effected with Mr. WHEELER. I think I may venture to affirm that the Parker Cabinet does not relish the scheme, and only defers to public opinion and a fear that the opposition might make it a party question next session. This sounds almost incredible, as the country cannot but benefit by the adoption of this route; and the only reason I can assign for the repugnance of the Government for the proposition, is their dread of too close a connection with the United States, and consequent importation of democratic notions.

"The advantages which Sydney as a terminus would derive from the establishment of this line are too obvious to need comment, and the impetus it will give to our commercial relations with North and South America cannot be questioned. It is stated that the transit between Sydney and Southampton, 58 days only will be occupied during eight months of the year, and 55 during the remaining four. When the telegraphic connection is completed between England and America, we shall be brought within from 50 to 55 days of you. The Royal West India Mail Company also propose to run a steamer monthly between Auckland and Melbourne for £15,000 a year.

"It would appear that an Anglo-Australian Company is projected for the purpose of establishing telegraphic communication between Australia and England *via* the Indian Archipelago. The matter will be brought forward when the Legislature reassembles."

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Explosion of the Bank Bubble—Assistance from the Government and Peninsular Capitalists—Spanish Fleet still in the Harbor—Rumored Capture of a Slaver, &c.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857.

The predictions of the American Press and of some of our most influential capitalists have been fully realized, and the grand bubble of Cuban Stock operations has burst, and ruined hundreds of people who were considered to be in affluent circumstances a few months ago. The worst feature of the thing is that nearly all the Banks are involved in the general ruin. They have speculated as heavily in the new and organized companies as all the rest, and have made themselves responsible for the payment of installments in companies that bear on their faces the impress of certain failure. The consequence has been a constant drain on their specie for paper that cannot be speculated, and which they would gladly dispose of at par. Some of them have paid as high as 150 per cent. premium for the "*Crédito Mobiliario*." The fact of the weak state of the banks became generally known last Monday morning, and there was a general rush made by the depositors for their funds. Imagine their surprise on finding a notice that, with the consent of the Captain-General, payments had been suspended until further advice. Some were frantic with rage and despair. I never saw in my whole life such a collection of sad visages. The Spanish Bank was protected by the Government with about $1,500,000 in specie, and stood the run bravely. The crowd of people holding the notes for which they loudly demanded gold, was so great and noisy that the guard of soldiers stationed below had to drive them off. It is a remarkable fact that whilst the Spanish houses were drawing out their deposits, all the foreign houses without a single exception, helped the bank in every possible way. On Monday the Captain-General called several meetings of the merchants and citizens to devise some speedy means of affording relief to the banks and restoring confidence to the panic-stricken Habaneros; the most practical was the unanimously adopted for the capitalists of Havana to guarantee the Spanish Bank in its operations of loaning money to the other banks for six months, by mortgages on their property, or notes. About $6,000,000 were raised in less than half an hour, some of the merchants giving their signatures for $500,000. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in this meeting and all our moneyed men were present. After addressing the audience on the necessity of adopting some important measure for the salvation of the Island, General CONCHA retired from the room, so that his presence might not be an obstacle to the voluntary subscription that each one was expected to make. The result of the meeting was extremely satisfactory, and had he called for $20,000,000 it would have been forthcoming. His Excellency was as much frightened at the critical situation of the island as any one else, probably more so, as he is accused of having contributed largely to the rapid development of this new kind of gambling in the island. The best Banks in the City had to stop payments for three days, and many doubt whether the Habaneros will ever be caught trusting their funds again in the Banks. The merchants have gotten up a petition to the Captain-General, asking for the admission of American gold into our circulation at par for the term of twelve months.

A great many of the stock-brokers have had to pack up, fearful of being obliged to disgorge. I have heard of several parties who are known to have sold the same stock four times to as many different parties. Business was transacted in such a loose manner that it is strange that the "*safe game*" was not more generally practised.

The excitement in the money market has been so great that politics are not even thought of; and, though the Spanish and Mexican mail boats have arrived, no news has transpired. The Spanish squadron continues in our harbor, offering fresh victims to the yellow fever, and, from all appearances, it would seem that they would remain until after the equinoctial gales have passed. The new Admiral does not appear to be as warlike as his predecessor, and several of the ships look like they were laid up in ordinary.

A Spanish brig took fire at the wharf last week, and notwithstanding the efforts of the sailors who went to her assistance, the flames spread so rapidly that the authorities abandoned all hopes of saving her, and ran her ashore on the bar in the centre of the harbor, and fired eight balls into her hull for the purpose of sinking her. Talk of an Irish bull after this! The vessel and cargo were burned.

We have had some five or six arrivals of Africans lately and they have all been duly registered and sent to the sugar estates. The cargoes were Americans and have been burned. [illegible] the Coast.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana and Key West dates to the 10th inst.

The Banks at Havana resumed payment on the 10th inst., and confidence was restored.

There had been no more failures.

LOOK OUT FOR MAD DOGS.—A mad dog running down Wall-street just about noon yesterday, produced terrible panic among the Brokers. One woman on the sidewalk narrowly escaped being bitten. A crowd followed him, but at a very respectable distance, hooting, howling, and yelling. A Metropolitan Policeman applied his full force on the rabid animal's head—the Metropolitan's locust, being the medium of its communication. The poor brute died instantly, without doing any injury to any one. Of course, the law requiring that dogs shall be muzzled at this time of year was violated—the dog wore no muzzle.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Messrs. E. P. & G. H. ELY, well-known millers of Rochester, have suspended, not because of any losses in their legitimate business, but because of large investments in the Lake Superior Mineral Regions. Among other investments was $200,000 in a Railroad from Marquette to the Mines. They had sold this road for $500,000, but the purchasers have failed to meet their engagements. The high credit of the firm, and the nature of their embarrassment, will make their creditors hopeful and lenient.

Out of the most remarkable and important phenomena attending the growth of cities, and which is hardly noticed by political economists, is the steady and persistent rise in the value of ground occupied by stores and dwelling-houses. The largest and safest investments are in this kind of property. The knowledge which should guide purchasers of City lots ought to be more interesting than any other; and yet there are few who have given it an hour's thought. With vast labor we accumulate money, and leave it to be invested for us by some person who is generally much more solicitous about the terms of a barter than the real merit of the investment. Every man in business ought to know as much about real estate as he does about imports, railroads, or bank-stock; while in point of fact the ignorance is universal, and its consequences deplorable. It is the last and surest use of a fortune made in business, to know how to invest this fortune in permanent property, it is to have the grand secret of "keeping money after you have made it."

CAUSES OF THE INCREASE IN VALUE OF CITY LOTS.

The ground over which trade or manufacture is carried on in a great city, acquires a value which increases or diminishes with the business carried on above it. The ground of the whole city and vicinity, containing upon its surface so large a portion of the commerce of the world, has a value proportioned to that commerce. Spread the same business without increasing it, over twice the surface, and city lots would fall one-half in value. Increase of population does not increase the value of real estate, unless business increases in the same ratio. London, with twice the population, is not as valuable, acre for acre, as New-York. Rents and mortgages are less profitable.

WHICH ARE THE MOST VALUABLE LOTS IN THE CITY?

The most valuable lots will be those over which the largest and most frequent transactions are made daily and constantly. Two millionaires riding down to business may make a bargain involving a million; this does not communicate value to the car in which they were seated—they might have done the same in a dog cart or seated on two donkeys; it is the concourse of business, the tide and vortex of exchange, that give the value. That concourse, tide and vortex is just now in the middle and upper part of Wall-street, which is consequently the most valuable part of the City. All the merchants, manufacturers and bankers of the world assist in giving value to Wall street and its vicinity, because here the greatest values are daily exchanged. That part of Wall-street which lies between Broadway and Pearl street is certainly the most profitable piece of ground at present on the continent, perhaps on the globe, not excepting any gold placer of equal extent.

VALUE OF THE GREAT THOROUGHFARES.

The stores, offices, dwelling houses, workshops and manufactories, lying out in all directions and distances about the grand focus of exchange, connect with it by certain avenues, such as Broad-street, Nassau-street, and the grand thoroughfare of Broadway. Lawyers, agents, retail dealers, and all kinds of intermediary people, place themselves along the path of the merchant, between his home and his place of business; while the banker or broker wishes to be near the store, and the store comes as near as it can to the ship, the dwelling house, on the contrary, contemptuously turns its back upon the store, and gets as far away as railroads and omnibuses will permit. The money made in Wall-street, and in the stores that encircle it, is spent on the great thoroughfares where the retail dealers and intermediary people have located themselves for the convenience of the spender. The men of business make the thoroughfare by making it a pathway to their dwellings. The household go to places accessible to husbands and fathers.

Thoroughfares of a less valuable order are made by workmen passing between their homes and places of business. Such, for instance, are the Bowery and several of the great avenues.

DIFFERENT SIDES HAVE DIFFERENT VALUES,

And that too for a good and sufficient reason. The man of business going to and from his store and his dwelling-house, finds the west side of Broadway cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter. His wife and daughters make the same discovery. The retail stores get as near as they can to th[e] customer. Consequently lots on the west side of a thoroughfare are more valuable than those on the east side. There is said to be a difference of one third in favor of the west side. So much for atmospherical causes.

LAND OCCUPIED BY DWELLING-HOUSES.

The family of the merchant ignore the business that maintains them. They wish to "sink the shop." They get as far away from it as railroads, steamboats and omnibuses will permit. Great wealth is proud and repulsive; it seeks to isolate itself. An English Duke, with a million income, will not have a house or cottage visible from the windows of his country seat. In cities the value of land makes this lordly exclusiveness impossible. The city is more democratic than the country; men are crowded and rubbed together. As a defence against social democracy, entire neighborhoods are occupied and exclusively held by the rich. The older families repel the newly rich, who struggle to get into these neighborhoods. This struggle communicates a steady and persistent value to such property as that of Fifth-avenue.

These two foci of wealth, the social and commercial, Fifth-avenue and Wall-street, represent, also, the two highest values of City lots; over one set of lots the values are made, over the other they are consumed. They are respectively the dark and dirty roots, and the bright golden fruit, of commercial industry and talents. But as the branches and foliage of the tree are larger and more spreading than the roots, so the spending is done over a larger space than the making.

THE FUTURE OF FIFTH-AVENUE.

As Broadway is the grand thoroughfare, Fifth-avenue is at present the grand promenade and social center of the City. The poorer class of people who find it convenient to use Broadway as a thoroughfare, turn off to the right; only a small number go above Fourteenth-street. The rich in general turn off to the left, seeking the left side of the City. Broadway, above Fourteenth-street, leans to the left, and finally intersects Fifth-avenue. This inclination establishes a peculiar and permanent relation between the two streets.

If there were two Wall-streets there would be also two Fifth-avenues. But there is only one Wall-street, and consequently there can be but one Fifth-avenue.

Fifth-avenue is not a thoroughfare; it bears no resemblance to Bleecker-street or Broadway; it does not connect one part of the City with another; it is cut off at Washington-square from the City, and leads out through the centre of the Island too far from the East and North Rivers to be a commercial street or a focus of exchange. The grand thoroughfares intersect it, or run parallel on either side of it. It is by nature and position exclusive and has the start, socially, of all other streets. It will, therefore, continue for an unknown period of time to be the centre of fashion, the palace avenue of New-York; and its building lots will have values in proportion.

MOVEMENT OF FASHIONABLE CENTERS.

Sixty years since the vicinity of the Bowling-Green and Battery was the social and fashionable centre of the City. Park-Place and St. John's Park were the successors of the Bowling-Green. Bleecker and Bond streets succeeded Park-Place. The next move was to Washington-square. Fifth-avenue grew naturally out of Washington-square, and is, in fact, its prolongation. The movement of private wealth is northward, on the line of the Fifth-avenue. The opening of Eighth avenue, second only to Broadway as a thoroughfare, and connected with it by Bleecker-street, destroyed the social prestige of the latter street, and sent the fashionable world into the neighborhood of Washington-square. Other parts of the City claim equal respectability, and doubtless more desirable for persons of moderate means; we are not discussing the morals but the prices of City lots. Wall-street and Fifth-avenue take the lead.

THE FUTURE OF WALL-STREET.

The banking and exchange business places itself between the store and the dwelling, as near as possible to the store. If Wall-street moves up, as it is already threatening to do, and in part is doing, it will still keep as near as possible to the grand thoroughfare. A part of it will get in advance of the new wholesale interests of Warren, Murray, Chambers, and Park-place; to do that it must go upon Broadway. Park-row, lately built up with stores, appears to be one of the best locations of the banking and exchange interest; but the best of all is, or soon must be, following the principles we have adopted, Broadway above Chambers; and succeeding this, Canal-street, the next grand centre, and undoubted successor of Wall-street. During the next 20 years we shall see the entire Island between and around the Park occupied by wholesale stores. Canal street is indicated by nature as the intermediate point between the wholesale and retail quarters, and will consequently become the grand street of exchange. It communicates with all parts of the City by wide avenues.

MOVEMENT OF THE RETAIL BUSINESS.

Yielding to this movement, the great retail business of the City will retire up Broadway to the vicinity of Bleecker and Washington-square. It will of necessity locate itself at the outlets of Fifth-avenue, and encroach so impudently upon the lower vicinity of that street, Fashion will tuck up her desecrated skirts and move haughtily up beyond Murray Hill, still following the natural line of Fifth-avenue.

HOTELS.

Hotels place themselves midway between the dwelling-house and the store, on the grand thoroughfares. The nearer they are to the centres of fashion, the more exclusive they become. Witness the Brevoort and the New-York Hotels—notoriously *clique* houses. There are no first-class hotels east of Broadway.

A class of hotels superior in social character, more quiet and more select than those of Broadway, may be expected to spring up, before long, on or near the south end of Fifth-avenue. The upward movement is inevitable, and we think it may be looked for in that direction. These new family hotels will place themselves midway between business and residence, nearer to residence.

BOARDING-HOUSES, DOCTORS AND DENTISTS.

A fashionable or respectable street deserted by respectability and fashion is immediately occupied by doctors, dentists, artists, boarding-houses, tailors, and—the *demi monde*. These keep possession until they are expelled, as they were from Park-place, Chamber and Murray streets, by the stores. During this interregnum the value of the lots increases, while that of the houses diminishes in an equal ratio. The ground-rents are high, but the brick and mortar are doomed, and consequently neglected. In a very few seasons we shall see a row of magnificent retail stores extending along Bleecker-street, now held by boarding-houses, from Broadway to Carmine. These will connect with Fifth-avenue and University-place, through Wooster-street, a portion of which will thus be converted into a fashionable thoroughfare.

PRICES OF LOTS ON FIFTH-AVENUE.

It is seldom we hear of lots for sale on Fifth-avenue below Thirtieth-street. The owners of this property can sell it at any time for enormous prices, but they entertain a just conviction of the steady and increasing value of their property, which, for persons of large means and expensive habits, is by far the most desirable on the Island. The row along the north side of Washington-square begins already to look antiquated; they threaten to become boarding houses, and will be so at no very distant period. Physicians, hotel-keepers and fashionable tailors inquire frequently for lowe[r] floors and basements to let in the south end o[f] Fifth-avenue. Fashion is angrily moving up, making a stout resistance. She has entrenched herself behind a strong barricade of palaces below Fourteenth-street. Inch by inch she will dispute the ground of her grand promenade. But the fates have willed it. She will be compelled to recede, and finally make a long and desperate stand on Murray Hill. On this elevated and truly magnificent locality the water of the Croton will not ascend above the second story. Notwithstanding this domestic disadvantage, lots at the intersection of Broadway with Fortieth and Thirty-ninth streets bear extraordinary prices. For three of these lots, owned by a butcher, $35,000 is demanded. The two highest points, and which overlook the entire Island, are the intersections of Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, and of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets. Both are, also, locations of reservoirs, and for both enormous prices are demanded, because of their elevation.

Lots in these remote neighborhoods, the new centres of the already projected palaces of wealth, as far out as Ninetieth to Ninety-fifth streets, have risen, in the few past years, from two hundred to three thousand dollars a piece, and hardly obtainable even at those prices. They are tossed rapidly from hand to hand, in the market, making each time a profit for the seller, and insuring a quick return to the purchaser. Lots on Fifth-avenue and Fortieth-street already command $10,000. In five years they will have doubled in value.

From Murray Hill to Forty-ninth-street the value of lots diminishes regularly, by sensible gradations, to about $5,000. At Fiftieth street, opposite the College grounds, they rise again, because of the vicinity of an open park. Along the whole of this interspace the lots are unoccupied and the value prospective.

Another rise begins opposite Central Park, Fifty-ninth-street, where lots are again worth $5,000. From that point the values decline a little until you reach Seventy-ninth-street, when, in consequence of a slight elevation in the ground and a fine prospect, $5,000 is again demanded and obtained.

The decided preference given to high ground has imparted again an extraordinary value to the elevated plateau at the intersection of Ninety-first, Ninety-second and Ninety-third-streets with Third-avenue. On this highest ground of the Island, overlooking the whole of Central Park, the beautiful town of Harlem, the East and North Rivers, and the hills beyond, there will be a group of palaces, in all probability the most splendid in the world, except those of royalty. This is the true "West End" of New-York; and here the land bears a prospective value equal to the grandeur of its future destiny. Before the projection of the Park, lots in that vicinity were taken only for debt by grumbling creditors, who were happy if any portion would support a hod-carrier or a market-garden.

GENERAL RISE OF VALUE.

The property of the Messrs. Appleton, for which they gave only $110,000, a few years ago, is now valued at $210,000. Fifth-avenue and Madison-square lots, twelve years ago worth only $3,000, are now held at $30,000; and more, and rarely offered. We hear men lamenting opportunities with: "Five years ago," they will tell you, "a lot was offered to me on the west side of the City for a few hundred dollars, now worth as many thousands." The opportunity is lost." It is folly to indulge in such talk, and tedious to be compelled to listen to it. The same "chances" which are no chances at all to intelligent purchasers, are to be found further out in the unoccupied regions of the City. The same causes that have increased the value of the land ten-fold below Fourteenth-street are operating higher up. Prices supposed by ignorant persons to be merely speculative are the natural values; and the values of unoccupied land are almost invariably underrated. The increase keeps pace with the commerce of the City, and that is rapidly becoming the commerce of the world.

KANSAS.

The Border Ruffians at it Again—New Military Organization.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

QUINDARO, Kansas, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1857.

A good deal of local excitement and inflammatory feeling toward Quindaro has recently been excited, and now exists in the adjacent portions of Missouri. Reports are circulated and have obtained belief that the slaves across the river are enticed to come here by the citizens of this town, and when pursued and identified, are still kept from their owners in defiance of law. These rumors naturally produce great excitement in Missouri; some of the newspapers are beginning to make inflammatory appeals, and in two instances projects have been set on foot for an organized band to come over here with hostile purposes. I am assured by a perfectly reliable gentleman, who resides in Missouri, that the Blue Lodge is again in operation in Platte County, and that a few violent men are endeavoring to inflame the people against this town.

I hope that the affair will not produce serious trouble. Quindaro is distinctively and radically a *Free State* town, and its citizens almost without exception are opposed to the extension of Slavery a single foot beyond its present limits. The head and front of our offending hath this extent—no more.

The reports that slaves are enticed to come here, or detained when found and identified, are utterly false. They are set on foot by parties interested in two rival towns on the river, and whose jealousy is so excited by the rapid growth of Quindaro, that they are seeking to injure it in this dangerous and unmanly way.

The two prisoners at Leavenworth are held over to wait trial for murder. They are in the Delaware jail.

Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

The most extensive and formidable military organization, that ever existed in a Territory of the United States, has been formed, within the last three weeks, in Kansas. Its purpose is to protect the ballot box at the October election, and forever afterwards, until our admission into the Union as a *Free State*. If, by fraud and bribery, Kansas is admitted as a Slave State, this organization *will not be dissolved*. The Free-State men have an overwhelming majority in Kansas, and if their rights are not respected, a civil war will be instantly inaugurated. I speak from knowledge, not from belief. Over five thousand men have already been enrolled, and five thousand more, at the lowest calculation, will be under military orders before October next. If Missouri attempts to interfere with Kansas affairs, the slaves in the Platte Region will be liberated at the point of the bayonet. Buchanan, Douglas, Atchison & Co will find that they will rouse up a tiger, instead of a worm, if they attempt to force their favorite organized crime on the people here. The Free State men are too strong now to care for the troops or Missouri either.

I will give a brief history of the organization:

Governor Walker promised, in his speech at Topeka, that the people—the whole people—should have the right of voting at the October election, not under the Territorial enactment, but by virtue of a law of Congress.

In consequence of this assertion the Free State Party resolved, at their Convention, of the 15th of July, to vote at the October election, provided that the Governor fulfilled his promise.

Knowing that the present Congress is Democratic, the people expected a law which would enable the Missourians to vote as they have done at other Territorial elections. They thought it expedient, therefore, to provide some security against another invasion.

Judge Conway offered this resolution:

Resolved, That General James H. Lane be appointed by this Convention, and authorized to organize the people in the several districts to protect the ballot boxes at the approaching elections in Kansas.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Gen. Lane immediately began his operations. He issued an order requesting the people to form Companies in their various neighborhoods, towns and settlements, and every man to enroll himself in some one of the same; that when each Company should contain not less than 30 nor more than 80 men, it elect a Captain, one first and one second Lieutenant, two sergeants and two corporals; and that it make a perfect and complete roll of its officers and men, in accordance with the printed forms which would be transmitted from head-quarters. He requested also that the captain of each company should direct a registry to be made of all persons in his neighborhood, town, or settlement, if any such there be, who should refuse to enroll himself in said company, and transmit the same, with his Company's roll, to head quarters.

When the aforesaid rolls should be received, certificates for the officers would be promptly forwarded, after which requisitions for arms, signed by the company's officers, might be sent to the office of the Quarter-Master General.

The General Staff, as organized, consisted of M. F. Conway, Adjutant-General; E. B. Whitman, Quarter-Master General, and William A. Phillips, Commissary-General, each with an office in this city.

This order was widely circulated, and companies were enrolled in every district. Many of them have not yet officially reported their strength, but reliable information already puts the number of volunteers at five thousand men. "They are all dreadfully in earnest."

The Blackwood Murder Case in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, 6th.

The examination of George G. Blackwood before Assistant Recorder Holland on a charge of murder, in stabbing C. Whitlie A. Wright through the heart last Saturday evening, at the corner of Dauphin and Canal-streets, was fixed for this morning at 11 o'clock. The excitement which existed on the facts of the case being made known, has increased excessively, and the feeling of indignation against the perpetrator of a crime that, so far as known, was one of the most unjustifiable, deliberately cold-blooded and brutal occurrences that could well be imagined, has become violently intense. Under such circumstances, the investigation expected to have commenced to-day, was waited for eagerly, so that a full and impartial statement of all the circumstances might be obtained. This expectation, however, as will be perceived, will not be realized. The feelings that may be engendered by this course, we rather think, will not be favorable to the accused.

Long before the hour named, the neighborhood of the Recorder's Court, and the Court itself, began to wear an aspect that informed a person at once that something of unusual importance and absorbing interest was about to be transacted. The rumors that we had heard in regard to anticipated violence to the prisoner, we perceived had reached the authorities, as the chief of police, the special officers, and a large body of the rank and file, were posted around the building.

The action of Assistant Recorder Holland, we presume, was influenced by the well-grounded apprehension that measures would have been taken to mark the detestation which has now been excited in the city against the perpetrators of wanton deeds of blood, and that some violence would have been committed on Blackwood, as he is considered to be in *the blackest category of offenders*.

When we left the precincts of the Court the crowd were eagerly learning the result, but we had no time to ascertain what the feeling about the matter was.

Heavy Arrival of Wheat from Kentucky.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of Aug. 11.

From Mr. R. Strader, Conductor on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, we learn that twenty-five cars, containing each three hundred bushels of wheat, arrived at Covington depot, last evening, from the interior of Kentucky. Thirteen full cars were on the side tracks along the line of the Railroad waiting for a locomotive to bring them down. From two farmers who came down with the wheat abovementioned, we learn that the crops through middle Kentucky are immense—the yield exceeding that of any previous year.

On Friday the shipment of wheat commenced, and fifteen car loads were brought down to this market. On Saturday seventeen car loads more arrived, together with about two thousand bushels of oats and barley.

On yesterday wheat was deliverable at any station on the line of the Railroad at $1 10@$1 15. The Railway company this year charging 14c. per bushels for its transportation from Lexington to Covington. Last year 13c. was demanded.

On Friday and Saturday last seventy car loads of cattle arrived in this City from the interior of Kentucky, via the Covington and Lexington Railroad.

MILLS STOPPED.—The number of cotton looms that have been stopped in New-England, in consequence of the high price of cotton and the low price of goods, is about six thousand, and orders have been given to stop many more, as fast as the yarn runs out. We heard, yesterday, of two large mills that will run only till the cotton now in process of manufacture is exhausted. This is the only remedy. We talk of the short supply of cotton. The evil is not there; it is the over supply of cotton machinery. The looms now in operation are not only too many for the supply of cotton—they are too many for the demand for cotton goods at anything like the prices which alone, at the present cost of the raw material, can return a new dollar for an old one. In England thirty thousand looms have been stopped, and prices have quickly responded to this judicious curtailment of production.—*Providence Journal.*

Another Mysterious and Horrible Affair in Cincinnati.

From the Gazette, 12th.

Night before last, at the hour of midnight, Officers Marshman and Riggs, of the Third Ward, heard the shrill and agonizing screams of what seemed to be a female voice, and loud cries of murder, proceeding from a figure in a skiff in the middle of the river, just above the Licking, and a moment afterwards the wild cries were suppressed, and they beheld in the rather dim distance what appeared to be the form of a man in the bow of the boat, plunging something into the water.

A splash was heard, and all was still, while the skiff rowed swiftly away, and was soon invisible through the darkness.

The inference, of course, was and is, that a woman had been cruelly murdered by being thrown into the water and drowned.

The officers were exceedingly anxious, it is said, to get a boat or some kind of conveyance to follow the supposed murderers, who, as if fearing pursuit, pulled stoutly at the oars, and were soon out of sight. This is certainly a very mysterious and horrible affair, and needs probing to the bottom.

What gives not only coloring to the story, but probability to the opinion that the woman was murdered, is a similar alleged fact, related by officer Hazen, as well as Symmons and Gill of the Third Ward, that a night or two ago, a woman was seized by two men on Water-street, and borne to a skiff (which was pulled into the river, the woman, meanwhile, making resistance, and screaming all she could, with the hands of the ruffians over her mouth,) and then cast into the water, from which, as her clothes sustained her upon the surface, she was soon rescued by persons on the Newport ferry.

THE JOINT FISHERY COMMISSION.—The Toronto *Colonist* states that the members of the Joint Fishery Commission, under the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, consisting of Gen. G. Cushman, of Bangor, the United States Commissioner, and R. D. Cutts, Esq., of Washington, his Surveyor, with M. H. Perley, Esq., Her Majesty's Commissioner, and George H. Perley, Esq., his Secretary and Surveyor, have differed respecting the settlement of some differences as to the rivers of New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and have appointed Hon. J. H. Gray, of St. John, New-Brunswick, as umpire to decide between them.

AN ARRESTED MURDERER IDENTIFIED.—Marshal Butts, of Covington, arrested, some days ago, a person for some petty offence in that city, and afterward had reason to believe him one John Fly, who murdered, on the 29th of June last, a young man named David M. Thompson, in Murfreesborough, Tenn., and for whom the young man's father, John Thompson, of Octobcha County, in Miss., had offered a reward of two thousand dollars. Fly had been minutely described, and the Marshal wrote to Tennessee respecting his arrest, and has received, within a day or two, such intelligence as leads him to feel almost certain that his present prisoner is Fly, and no one else. The arrested party admits that he left Tennessee on account of a young man having been killed by lightning and the body half consumed by the house taking fire from the fluid, and of a fear in consequence of the accident, that such strong suspicion of murder would attach to him as to cause him to be lynched. The affair, regarded as a whole, renders it highly probable that Fly has at last been brought to justice, and will be made to pay the penalty of his crime.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

PORT WARDEN AFFAIRS.—The following letter furnishes valuable information for Shipowners, Merchants, and others doing business with English Underwriters:

[COPY.]

UNDERWRITERS' ROOMS, Liverpool, July 29, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 1st of June, enclosing copy of Law regulating the Warden's office of the Port of New-York, requesting instructions to be given to the agent of that port to aid to the best of his ability in carrying its provisions into full and complete effect, having been laid before the Committee for managing the affairs of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, I am directed to state in reply, that fully impressed with the advantage which merchants, ship-owners, and underwriters must derive from an efficient and authorized Board of Surveyors, this Association will most heartily support the Port Wardens of New-York, by instructing their agent at that port, Robert Mackie, Esq., to assist in carrying the new act into full effect; and further, by requiring the Port Wardens' certificate before settling claims for damage to vessels or cargoes surveyed in New-York.

I remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant,
THOMAS COURT, Secretary.

To MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, Esq., President; S. ALPHEUS SMITH, Esq., Secretary, Port Wardens, New-York.

Two men, named Patrick Ward and James Gallaghan, got into a fight on Sunday, at Rondout, Ward being stabbed in two or three places. It is feared that his wounds will prove fatal. Gallaghan was a boatman, and has since made his escape. The fight was caused by a dog which belonged to Ward, and as Gallaghan was passing the latter's grocery, the dog came at him, but was received by a kick which sent him yelling away. Ward came to join in the fight, when he was stabbed as stated above.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Justice Hoffman.

APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURTS.

Charles Hawkins vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.—HOFFMAN, Justice.—The application is to stay a sale of property seized upon an execution issued on a judgment in the District Court for the Third Judicial District, against the defendants.

Judgment was recovered in such Court before Mr. Justice Meecker, on the 27th of July, 1857, in favor of the plaintiff, for the sum of $72 75. Notice of appeal to this Court was thereupon given, and the provisions of the 35th section of the code, as amended in 1857, appear to have been fully complied with.

The appeal then being perfected, the cause may be treated as in this Court for the purpose of being here reviewed, if this Court possesses any jurisdiction.

But the requirements of the statutes have not been complied with, so as to make the appeal a stay of proceedings.

The 355th, 356 and 357th sections of the code are in force. In order to stay the issuing of an execution, or proceedings under it if issued, the undertaking therein prescribed must be approved by the court below, and a copy must be certified by the court below.

It appears from the papers before me that the Justice refuses or avoids approving the undertaking. A mandamus has been obtained commanding him to show cause why he should not approve it.

The mode of obtaining a stay of proceedings is regulated by statute, and must be strictly pursued. The subject in connection with appeals of this nature is fully discussed in Smith vs. Allen, (2, E. D. Smith. Rep. 260.)

This Court, even if it has jurisdiction of the appeal, cannot be justified in staying proceedings upon any other grounds than those prescribed by the statute. But if this was not a sufficient answer to the application, I should be compelled to deny it upon the ground that this Court has no jurisdiction of appeals from the District Courts of this City.

I shall not attempt to state the course of reasoning which has led me to this result, because the point has been argued before the General Term at the July session, and will receive there a full investigation, as well as an authoritative decision. If I am right, my reason will be unimportant; and if wrong, the present appeal will be heard.

Motion denied.

☞ JOHN SMITH, a laborer, died in Spruce-street, yesterday, from sunstroke.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 15.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPEAN MAIL—Spread of the Indian Mutinies—Bloody engagement at Canton—The American horses beaten at the Goodwood race in England, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA MAIL—Two weeks later from California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, New-Granada, Central America and the South Pacific—Massacre of apostate Mormons in Utah—Award of Transit Grant by Costa Rica.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORT ON THE HUDSON'S BAY QUESTION.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE NILE.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

NEWPORT GOSSIP—Letter from Pudgers—The great Fête Champêtre.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—City, Foreign and Domestic.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING THE BOGUS BURDELL BABY.

COMPLETE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.

EDITORIALS—The War in China—Governor Walker's Policy—Good Crops and Sound Credit—The Panama Isthmus in the Market—Death of James C. Dobbin.

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

KILLED BY A [illegible]-AVENUE RAILROAD CAR.—An old man, [illegible] HUBERT, a native of Ireland, died yesterday at his house, Oliver-street, (No. 21.) On the 21st of July he was run over by a Second-avenue car, at the corner of Eighth-street. Mr. Hubert was in his 60th year. Yesterday, Coroner Connery proceeded to the late residence of deceased, and commenced holding an inquest upon the body. The evidence thus far adduced shows that deceased was riding in the car, and as it reached the corner of Eighth-street he rang the bell for it to stop, as he wished to get out. The rear part of the car was full of passengers, and so crowded that he could not press through them. He then went to the front platform and stepped off, the driver having only checked the speed of his team, but not brought it to a full stop. Mr. Hubert, in stepping off, lost his balance, owing to the moving of the car, and was run over by its wheels. He was immediately conveyed to a drug store, and attended by Dr. Henry Sheppard, who ascertained that his hip had been fractured. Several of the passengers followed Mr. Hubert into the store, and all blamed the driver for not stopping the car when the bell rang. Dr. Sheppard in giving his evidence, stated that considering the manner in which the cars are crowded, and the reckless conduct of the drivers, it was surprising that the loss of life and limb was not much greater than it is. Mr. H., after being attended at the drug store, was conveyed to his residence, where he lingered, most of the time in great agony, until Wednesday morning. The Coroner did not close the case, wishing more testimony. He will resume it to-day. The deceased formerly belonged to the British Ordnance Department, and for 15 years past has been connected with the shipping firm of Williams & Guion.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON $10 sewing machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing sewing machines will do well to examine this household favorite before paying from $75 to $150 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the high-priced sewing machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWILTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

"The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our book office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,

THOMAS TWILTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

UNEQUALED REDUCTION in prices for China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, Silver-Plated Ware and Table Cutlery. White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces, $16; White Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $3 25; Gilt Band Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $7 50; White Toilet Sets, $1; Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75; Cut-glass Wines, the dozen, 75 cents; Three-light chandeliers, for gas, $7; Four-light do., $9 50; Hall lights, $3; Bed-room folding brackets, two joints, 75 cents; Silver-Plated Table Forks, the dozen, $4; Silver-Plated Table Spoons, the dozen, $4 75; Silver-Plated Tea Spoons, the dozen, $1 50; Silver-Plated Casters, six cut Bottles, $4 75; Silver-Plated Cake Baskets, $2 50; Silver-Plated Tea Sets, six pieces, $20.

CUT OUT

this list and bring it with you—it will aid you materially in making your selections.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Old stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, West side.

BARNES & PARK

Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,

Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.

BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emery, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents, and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing [illegible] [illegible]

I. M. SINGER & CO., [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of [illegible] [illegible] sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE LARGE and popular Waters' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

LADIES FOR SARATOGA, NEWPORT, LONG Branch and other Watering Places, call at MILLER'S in Canal-st., before going, and get a supply of Gaiters, from 12s to 20s. Also, Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Good articles and moderate prices at

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

VISITORS TO NEW-YORK.

Read Messrs. DAILEY & CO'S Advertisement of to-day, headed "Unequaled Reduction." These gentlemen have the largest stock in New-York, and we speak from personal observation when we say that we believe it is the cheapest.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

COLMAN—CALKIN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 10, by Rev. Mr. Quackenbush, Mr. JOS. COLMAN, of Charleston, S. C., to Miss MELISSA E. CALKIN, of this City.

DIED

WOOD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 13, after a lingering illness, LUCY WOOD, relict of the late John Wood, aged 78 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at the house of S. D. Trall, No. 179 East 50th-st., this day, (Friday,) 14th, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PUTNAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 13, of cholera infantum, GAZELLA AUGUSTA, daughter of Gideon and Letitia Putnam, aged 1 year, 9 months and 7 days.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment, this morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 220 West 31st-st.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 13, DANIEL U., son of Charles R. and Elizabeth Y. Anderson, aged 1 year, 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 116 Hammond-st., this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

GILMARTIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 13, Mrs. ANNE GILMARTIN, relict of the late John Gilmartin, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons Daniel, Thomas and William, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Transfiguration Church, Mott-st., at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 15th inst.

HIBBEN.—At No. 185 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, THOMAS MONTAGUE HIBBEN, infant son of Mrs. Henrietta E. Hibben, (widow of the late Dr. James Hibben, of the former place,) aged 15 months and 21 days.

His remains have been taken to Northampton, Mass., for interment.

WALLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 13, ISABEL, only daughter of George and Elizabeth Seabury Wallis, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 15th instant, at 4 o'clock, from the corner of Myrtle and Clermont avs., Brooklyn.

McCORMACK.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Aug. 13, Mr. EZRA McCORMACK, of consumption, in full hope of a blessed immortality, aged 30 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Division-av., third house above 5th-st., Williamsburg, on Sunday, 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HUME.—At Thompsonville, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 8, at the residence of Colonel Jonathan Stratton, MARY PRIMROSE HUME, of Brooklyn, daughter of the late Peter F. Hume, Esq.

WARD.—At Harlem, on Thursday morning, Aug. 13, of dropsy on the brain, ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth Ward, Jr., aged 10 months and 14 days.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

MURDOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 13, ROBERT JOHN, son of William and Mary E. Murdock, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 182 Dean-st.

BOGERT.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday morning, Aug. 13, CHARLES E., infant son of John W. and the late Emma M. Bogert, aged 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his grandfather, Peter J. Bogert, Hackensack, N. J., on this (Friday) afternoon, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Stages leave Hoboken Ferry at 8½ o'clock A. M., and returning leave Hackensack at 3½ o'clock P. M.

SAFE FAMILY READING.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Number Thirty-three Ready this Day.

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DOCTORS DEALING IN DEATH.
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CHAT.
Beauty on Boards—Borrowed Babies.
LIFE AT SARATOGA. (From our own Correspondent.)
THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.
Of a Despot—On Thieves—A Fresh Sparrow—Green Paper—Plants, Plantations.
TRAVEL NOTES IN BIBLE LANDS. No. X. (From our own Correspondent.)
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Americans in Jerusalem—A Change of Plan—Jaffa again—French Steamers—A Collision in the Harbor—The Tempest—A Stormy Passage—Haifa and Mount Carmel.
GENERAL WOLFE'S VESSEL.
Illustration: The William and Anne, in which Gen. Wolfe sailed to Quebec in 1759.
WHEN YOU AND I WERE YOUNG.
LITERARY.
New Books and Literary Gossip.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.
Political: The Dispute with Venezuela—The Dispute with the English in China—Failure of the Northern Wagon-Road Expedition—Election Intelligence—Personal—Mrs. Cunningham Again—How She Laid Her Plans—How District-Attorney Hall Laid His—She Procures the Baby in a Basket—The Scene in Mrs. Cunningham's Bedroom—The Arrest—Fracas at Niagara Falls—The Tennessee Giant—General Walker Blushing—A Fearful Leap—A Romantic Ducking—More Literary Thefts—A Fish in a Man's Skull.
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WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT? By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
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COMICALITIES. *Illustrations* of the Burglary: Caught a Burglar—A great deal to lose—A Burglar—Portrait of a Citizen of New-York, as he now usually appears about Midnight—"No use in trying."

TERMS.

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See the
HISTORY OF THE NEW-YORK REGIMENT,
And of the
GOLD SNUFF-BOX AFFAIR.
PORTRAITS OF [illegible]
MAJOR FAIRCHILD,
And
ALDERMAN WILSON,
In the
NEW-YORK LEADER
This week.

SILVER WARE.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER WARE.

Have on hand a large stock of Silver Ware of their own make, and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their line.

OLD SILVER WORKED OVER

into any style or pattern. Our house was established over thirty years since in Fulton-st., and we have since removed to our present place of business.

ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

THE GOODWOOD RACE CUP!
See a
SPLENDID ENGRAVING,
The
EARLIEST IN AMERICA,
In the
NEW-YORK LEADER
This week.

IT'S A PLEASURE TO EAT THEM.—WHEN ordinary food has failed to strengthen, on account of the trouble which the stomach has in digesting it, WING'S FARINA CRACKERS may be used to great advantage. Be sure and get the true Farina Crackers, which have the name WING stamped on them. These may be procured of the best grocers generally.

LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL AT $5 PER TON.—We are this day delivering this superior Coal, Egg and Stove sizes, at the above price.

TRUSLOW BROTHERS,
Nos. 14 Wall-st., 300 Cherry, and 265 East 14th-st., N.Y.
And foot South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

Positively ready THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, containing Twelve Accurate Engravings of Mrs. Cunningham's late baby adventure. Also, over twenty other engravings.

In consequence of the increased demand for this popular paper, the proprietor has been compelled to postpone issuing it until the hour above named.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have Improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.

Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

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In consequence of the increased demand for this popular paper, the proprietor has been compelled to postpone issuing it until the hour above named.

NEW-YORK CAMP MEETING WILL BE held on the Erie Railroad, half a mile from Turner's Station, commencing on Monday, Aug. 17, and closing on the 22d. Fare to go and return, $1 50. Good Board can be obtained at Mr. Turner's, at reasonable prices. His accommodations are such that he can provide for 500 persons, and the Methodist community may be assured that every endeavor will be made to have quiet and contentment reign.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW-YORK.—Last week there were nearly 150 died in this City with Summer Complaint. Now I will guarantee that 95 out of every 100 can be cured by taking one bottle of Dr. KIERSTED'S JULEP according to direction. It is the most pleasant to take and the most sure to cure of any medicine ever prepared by man. Sold by most of the druggists in the City. W. E. DARROW, General Agent, Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUILDINGS HEATED BY STEAM.—BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., No. 11 Gold-st., New-York, having lately made important improvements in the method of heating buildings by steam, are now prepared to furnish and put up in public and private dwellings, hotels, churches, stores, schools, &c., their Self-Regulating Steam Heating Apparatus, which has never failed to give perfect satisfaction.

SIDNEY KOPMAN INFORMS HIS FRIENDS that he may be found at Clinton Hall, [illegible] Broadway, corner of 8th-st., [illegible]

[illegible] Sermons in the Pulpit.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed, with much regret, in your journal of [illegible] August, an article copied from [illegible] Transcript, and headed "Plagiarism in [illegible]," in which a "clergyman stationed over [illegible] Society in one of the most flourishing [illegible]," is accused of preaching as his own some sermons of Mr. Spurgeon and of Bossuet [illegible]. As a personal friend of the reverend gentleman thus accused, (for there must be many who know well at whom the remarks are aimed,) I desire [illegible] your paper to contradict the statement, [illegible] the antecedents of a similar nature, is [illegible] a willful fabrication or a gross and unpardonable [illegible].

As to the sermons of Mr. Spurgeon, they are, no doubt, very good in their way, but had this "clergyman of another denomination," who "unfortunately" heard this "Admirable Crichton," only had the good fortune to possess a better memory, he would have perceived even "some months after," the great difference in both style and language, between Mr. Spurgeon and this truly eminent divine, to whom this censorious article was applied. I had before this heard a similar statement made, and when speaking to the clergyman about it, asked him to read me certain parts of one of these "six sermons," that I might compare it with Mr. Spurgeon. This he did, and I immediately perceived the difference—the only resemblance being in some of the illustrations; now Mr. Spurgeon probably took these very parts as this clergyman did, and as all ministers are wont to do, from the writings of some of the most celebrated of the old divines—then they invariably agreed in some points as much as in language. All will allow that [illegible] is contemptible, as the article [illegible], and the man who does so is a swindler and [illegible] but it is, also, as true that he who falsely accuses another of doing so, and that from mean and revengeful feelings, be he clergyman or layman, is a [illegible], contemptible slanderer, and [illegible] the social influence, the age, the titles of [illegible], or the position of the man should save such [illegible] from the contempt of the community, or shield the offender from the severity and mortification of a public rebuke. JUSTICE.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—From representations made by responsible parties, Justice COLE was induced to issue a warrant for the arrest of one JOHN S. LOOMIS of Brooklyn, on a charge of false pretences. Friday afternoon the warrant was placed in the hands of Constable MALOY, who left in the night boat. Saturday morning he reached Brooklyn, and went immediately to LOOMIS' place of business, and to his residence, but failed to secure him. He was given to understand that L. had been out of town for some days. Finally the constable went to the office of a gentleman named HUTCHINSON, to whom he was referred as a person who would be most likely to know the whereabouts of L. Mr. H., however, could give him no information, but at the moment the constable was leaving the office, in walked the man sought for, who, drawing out his watch, remarked that he had intended starting for Pennsylvania that morning, but was five minutes too late to take the train. By the description furnished by the Albany parties, the Constable recognized L., and informed him that he would be delighted with his company to Albany via Hudson River Railroad. Mr. L. demurred, and wished to give bail there, but before his friends could accomplish the arrangements necessary to that disposition of the case, MALOY, with his prisoner, were coming towards Albany at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. Bail to the amount of $70,000 was spoken of here, Saturday evening, but Justice COLE concluded to commit, and so he passed Sunday in the Maiden-lane jail. He is, or was, the possessor of a lumber-yard and saw-mill in Brooklyn, and it is charged that he has defrauded, by false pretences, several of our lumber dealers to the amount stated below:

[illegible] & Co., $4,000; L. Thompson & Co., $[illegible]; Arnold, Folsom & Co., $1,[illegible]; Jas. Towner & Co., $1,[illegible]; Clark, [illegible] & Co., $[illegible]; Chas. P. Easton, $[illegible]; [illegible] & Washburn, $[illegible]; Romaine & Dunscomb, $[illegible]. Total, $14,[illegible].—*Albany Argus.*

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKETS.—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 12—5 P. M.

ASHES—The market is better, with a firm demand. Sales, 60 bbls. at $7 [illegible] for Pearls, and $7 87½ for Pots.

COTTON—The market continues very firm, and with a fair demand. Prices have advanced considerably. Sales, 700 bales at 15½c. for Middling Uplands, 15¾c. for Mobile, and 15⅞c. for New-Orleans.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The transactions in the Flour market are to a fair extent, and with a limited supply. Prices of common and medium grades have advanced 5c. ⅌ bbl. Sales, 7,000 bbls. at $6 45@$6 80 for common to choice Superfine State; $6 80@$6 90 for extra State; $6 40@$6 60 for common to good superfine Western; $6 65@$7 05 for common to medium extra Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Ohio; $7 [illegible] for extra Genesee; and $7 50@$10 for extra St. Louis. The market closing quiet and firm. In Canadian Flour there is only a moderate business doing, and prices are a shade better. Sales, 700 bbls. at $6 [illegible] for common to good superfine; and $6 [illegible]@$8 75 for extra. Southern Flour is, on common grades, decidedly lower. Sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7@$7 50 for superfine, and $7 65@$9 25 for fancy and extra. Rye Flour held at $4@$5 75. Corn Meal is firmer. Sales, 150 bbls. at $4 20 for Jersey, and $[illegible] for Brandywine. Puncheons are nominal, at $20.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good supply and with only a moderate demand, chiefly for the supply of the immediate wants of millers; prices tend downward. New Wheat may be quoted 1c.@3c. lower. Sales, 4,[illegible] bush. Racine at $1 45; 4,400 Milwaukee Club at $1 [illegible]; 4,[illegible] good White Indiana at $1 74½; 5,300 new Red Southern at $1 70, small lots at $1 72½, and 5,000 White Southern at $1 75@$1 83½, and a small parcel at $1 85. Rye is in fair supply and dull at $1 [illegible] bush. The receipts of new are increasing, and the tendency is downward. The Corn market is a shade firmer, with a pretty good demand for the Eastern and local trade. Sales, 34,000 bush. Mixed Western at 85c.@86c., including one cargo not quite sound at [illegible]. Included in the sales are 10,000 bush. White Western on shipboard for Liverpool, 9½d. freight, at 85c., there and thereabout. In Oats a moderate business doing at rather easier prices. Sales at 62c.@64c. for State, and 64c.@65½c. for Western.

WHISKY—The market is a shade easier. Sales, 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 30c., and trifling lots at 30½c.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork is about 10c. better, with a good demand, in part speculative, based upon light receipts and a comparative small stock. The transactions of the week add up 2,300 bbls. at $24 50@$24 75 for Mess, $19 50@$19 60 for Prime, and $21 for Prime Mess. For Beef only a moderate demand prevails, and the market is steady. Sales—170 bbls. at $16 50@$17 50 for repacked Western Mess and $18@$19 for extra Mess. There is nothing doing in Prime Mess, and quotations are unchanged. Beef Hams are buoyant, but the business is extremely light. Sales of small parcels at $33 50@$34. Smoked Bacon has advanced, with sales of 16 hhds. at 14¼c. In Cut Meats there is nothing of moment doing, and prices are nominal. Butter is selling at 15c.@20c. for Ohio, and 18c.@23c. for State. Cheese continues dull.

NAVAL STORES—Sales 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 48c. cash, in shipping order. Rosin is nominally at $1 [illegible].

FREIGHTS—Remain extremely dull and rates are without material alteration. Engagements to Liverpool include 200 bales Cotton at 3s.; 800 bags Oil Cake 6s. 6d.; 20 Shooks 1s. 6c.; some Heads 5s.; 4,000 bus. Grain 8s. 2d.; and 10,000 light Pipe Staves 80s. To London—100 Shooks 1s. 9d.; and by the steamer Arago 660 bbls. Rosin 3s. To Hong Kong—300 tons weight and measurement goods on private terms; a bark to Calto and back, light Pipe Staves, out covering the round voyage $50; a schooner from St. Marys to New-York, sawed Lumber $8; one from Wilmington to Roanoke River, Lumber $6.

SUGAR—Is active but at lower prices. The decline is fully ¼c. ⅌ lb. within the last three days and Molado has declined at a corresponding rate. The sales are 1,210 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 8¼c.@10c. and 3,000 Melado, supposed at 5⅞c.@6c., usual terms.

COFFEE—The business is extremely dull, and in the absence of sales, prices are nominal.

RICE—Is quiet, but firm, without sales.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—ELIZABETH MACKIE, a native of Boyndie, near Banff, Scotland, is anxious to hear from her daughter, ELIZABETH CHRISTIE, who left Scotland in the Spring of 1850, and went to her father, JOHN CHRISTIE, farmer in Edgefield District, S. C. Any information, either from father or daughter, would be gladly received from a returning brother, who has been in New-York since last October. Address Mr. ROBERT MILNE, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., New-York.

CHATSWORTH HOTEL—EDENSOR, DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND.—WILLIAM JEPSON [illegible] begs to inform American visitors to England that the Chatsworth Hotel is situated in Chatsworth Park and in the immediate vicinity of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire, a palace adorned with the treasures of art, and liberally embellished by nature. The Hotel offers every comfort and accommodation, and is within easy distances of the remarkable scenery of Derbyshire, which has not inappropriately been compared to Switzerland. The Midland Railway, intersecting England between London and York, has a branch to Rowsley-Station, where an omnibus from the Hotel meets every train. This affords a delightful drive through the Park. Fare [illegible]. N. B.—A large public parlor for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen.

BITES OF MOSQUITOES AND OTHER INSECTS.—A very valuable prescription for the remedy of these most annoying inflictions, will be sent (knowledge of the means of [illegible]) on receipt of a letter containing three dimes and stamp for reply, addressed to Dr. ABBOTT, box No. [illegible] Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

STEPHEN H. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. [illegible] Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, [illegible] Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS,

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Our new and handsome sales-rooms are now open and replete with

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK

of

FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS

ever exhibited in New-York.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

are respectfully invited to examine our stock, which embraces many exclusive novelties in all prices, and on liberal terms. CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway,

One block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT LANE & PORTER'S, DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Owing to the death of one of the firm, this rich and varied stock is now selling off without reserve at an

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

SILKS,

LAWNS,

MANTILLAS,

TRAVELING CLOAKS,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

and EMBROIDERIES.

No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

MOSQUITO NETS.

Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,

No. [illegible] Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, of some experience, as cook, understands all kinds of meats, game, fish, poultry, jellies, preserves, &c., &c.; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen, having lived in the highest families; willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 236 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A BRICKLAYER, ACCUSTOMED to build all kinds of furnace work, wants a situation, or would arrange with boiler-makers to set their boilers, &c. No objection to going in the country. Address BRICKLAYER, this office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 25 YEARS OF age, a situation in an auction house as auctioneer and clerk. Can bring the best references as to capability and integrity. Would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address C. D. S., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—CHILDREN'S OR INVALID NURSE—A respectable English woman, of cleanly and active habits, is desirous to procure a situation in either of the above capacities. Address NURSE, box No. 2,805 Post-Office.

WANTED—TO BUSINESS MEN—A SITUATION as book-keeper, or assistant book-keeper, by a young man fully competent in every particular. Address H. A. J., *Times* office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 30 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK IN THE OFFICE OF A religious newspaper; must be about 18 years of age, write a good hand, sustain a good moral and religious character, and reside with his parents. Address VERNON, Box No. 2,767, New-York, stating full particulars, age, name of last employer, and salary expected.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER, who thoroughly understands keeping books by double entry; can hear of a situation by answering immediately. Address U., at this office, in own handwriting, stating salary expected, &c.

WANTED—IN AN UMBRELLA STORE, A BOY about 15 years old, who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 56 Cedar-st., third story.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; ONE WHO IS WELL acquainted with the City, and near by. Cash trade. SARGENT, HARDY & CO., No. 13 Barclay-st.

DRESSMAKER WANTED TO GO SOUTH.—One who is competent and experienced in her business. A permanent situation and good wages guaranteed. None but the best need apply at MOLYNEUX BELL'S, No. 58 Canal-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 37 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN AGREEABLE home, with every requisite comfort, is offered to two or three gentlemen of respectability, in a private American family, residing in a pleasant situation in South Brooklyn, 5 minutes' walk from Ferry. Address G. W., *Times* Office, for one week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW YOUNG gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and partial board in a small family, five minutes' walk from Wall st. or South Ferries. Address S. A., Box No. 1,963 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman, wife, child fifteen months old, and servant, with two rooms on second floor, in a family where there are no other boarders preferred, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Address B. G., *Times* Office, giving location, description of rooms, price, &c. Reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN INTENDing to pass the Winter in the City, wishes board for himself and family, with three sleeping rooms, and parlor on the second floor, with private table. Location either Brooklyn Heights, or pleasant part of New-York. Address S., box No. 315 P. O.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A gentleman and his wife; in a private family, with but few or no boarders, preferred. Must be within ten minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. References exchanged. Address D. S. F., at the *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and wife, in the vicinity of Broadway, and between Bleecker and 14th sts. Address W., box No. 1,907 Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD.—EXCELLENT rooms, water and accommodations; plenty of milk, fruits, meats and vegetables; location healthy, and everything comfortable, at $5 and $6. Inquire at No. 25 Amity-st. till Saturday noon.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,

(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.

FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE—Four hours' ride from New-York—Board from $5 to $6 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE 12TH inst., in a Broadway and Bleecker-st. stage, a GREEN VELVET BAG, containing a Jersey City commutation ticket, an enameled watch, and a small amount of money. A liberal reward will be paid on leaving it with GRINNELL & SONS, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

LOST—$15 REWARD.—LEFT ON WASH-stand of Phalon's Dressing Rooms, St. Nicholas Hotel, a DIAMOND CLUSTER RING, (set with 8 or 9 stones) on Thursday night, at about 9 o'clock. The above reward will be paid on its delivery to Mr. PHALON.

$50 REWARD—LOST OR MISLAID—A PETITION under the two-third act, addressed to Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, County Judge of Westchester County, and signed by numerous creditors of the insolvent therein mentioned. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said paper to the undersigned.

JOHN H. WHITE,

Gilsey Building, No. 169 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

J. & H. HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, [illegible] Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, importers and manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of foreign and domestic staple and fancy stationery, writing papers, note paper, envelopes and shipping receipts, inkstands, [illegible], blank books, pens, pencils, [illegible], and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra finish of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

LEAKY ROOFS—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 138 Fulton-st., basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee.......................................W. STUART.

(Of Wallack's Theatre.)

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,

Whose National Ballads and Characters are nightly received with raptures of applause.

M. GUILMETTE

AND THE GERMANIA QUARTETTE,

Supported by the great Orchestra, to which is added the Cathedral Organ of the Universalist Church of Chicago.

CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 14,

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.

1. FRA DIAVOLO..............................Overture
2. SLEIGH POLKA.............................Intermezzo
3. AIR, "My Boyhood's Home."..........M. Guilmette
4. THE GERMAN STUDENT'S WELCOME

The Germania Quartette.

5. QUADRILLE..................................Sonnambula
6. LEB WOHL, A National German Ballad.

Miss Agnes Robertson

An interval of ten minutes will take place.

7. DOMINO NOIR..............................Overture
8. BALLAD...M. Guilmette
9. VALSE D'AMOUR.
10. BALLAD, "Sally in our Alley."

Miss Agnes Robertson

11. ECHOS DE MONT BLANC.......................Polka
12. SCHNEIDER LIED, the Tailor's Song.

By the Germania Quartette.

13. GALOP.

ADMISSION..25 CENTS

Reserved Seats.......................................50 cents

The doors will open at 7½ o'clock, the performance will commence at 8.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD has been engaged and will appear on Monday night.

On Sunday Evening, Aug. 16,

A GRAND SACRED CONCERT,

With one Hundred and Fifty Performers, on a scale of magnificence never hitherto attempted in this country.

DION BOURCICAULT, General Director.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-NIGHT (Friday,) AUGUST 14, 1857.

AUGUST FESTIVAL OF MUSIC.

Admission..25 cents

Reserved seats.....................................50 cents

Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,

received nightly with raptures of applause,

Signor ARNOLDI, M. GUILMETTE,

THE GERMANIA QUARTETTE AND FULL ORCHESTRA.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD will appear on MONDAY night.

On SUNDAY evening vast preparations are making for a

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,

on a scale surpassing anything yet attempted in this country.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee.......................................W. STUART

AFTERNOON CONCERT.

SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock.

This beautiful and noble theatre will be thrown open on Saturday afternoon for a vocal and instrumental concert. The performance will conclude at 4½ o'clock.

Mr. W. A. King will perform on the great cathedral organ.

A variety of pleasing entertainments, ballads, quartettes and solos, the particulars of which will appear in the bills and advertisements of the day.

DION BOURCICAULT, General Director.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee.......................................W. STUART.

On SUNDAY next, Aug. 16,

at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

ELDER HYDE,

late "one of the seventies" of Salt Lake city, will relate his personal and religious experiences of

THE PROPHET, BRIGHAM YOUNG, and

THE MORMONS IN UTAH.

Previous to this deeply interesting subject a sacred piece of music will be performed, and subsequent to it an anthem will be given by the Germania Chorus.

Mr. W. A. King will preside at the organ.

Admission as usual.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee.......................................W. STUART.

ON SUNDAY NIGHT NEXT, Aug. 16,

The preparations having been completed for the great series of Oratorios to be given at this theatre, the Management begs to announce the

STABAT MATER,

BY ROSSINI.

This great sacred work will be sustained by

FIVE PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS

and the immense chorus of these concerts.

Mr. W. A. King will preside at the organ.

Admission...25 cents.

Reserved seats....................................50 cents.

In rehearsal, THE CREATION, by Haydn.

A GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL

will be given.

The MESSIAH is in active rehearsal.

PRICES.

Balcony, parquette and first circle. ....One dollar

Upper circle...50 cents

Private boxes....$10 and $15 | Orchestra chairs.......$1 50

SEATS SECURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Box office open on Saturday and Monday, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON,

and of the engagement of

MRS. JOHN WOOD

and MR. JOHN WOOD

Who will appear

TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Aug. 14,

in the successful burlesque of

THE CORSAIR,

and Mrs. John Wood will, as Fanny Gribbles, make herself AN OBJECT OF INTEREST,

in the excellent farce of that name, supported by Mr. H. B. Phillips, Miss Manners, Miss Milton, and other favorite members of the company.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $3 exclusive, or $1 for each person.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 14.

The entertainment will commence with that

BLESSED BABY.

THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

FRISKY COBBLER—IRISH LION.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden, will open for

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1857.

R. BISHOP BUCKLEY in his Chinese Solo and funny sayings, &c., &c.

YOUNG AMERICA in Ballads and Old Bob Ridley.

G. SWAINE BUCKLEY in his Laughing Song.

F. BUCKLEY in New Violin Solos,

And

MISS C. HIFFERT, the celebrated vocalist, will appear.

Burlesque on the

HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

Banjo Solos, Duetts, &c., Fancy and Comic Dances, new Songs and Choruses.

The Messrs. BUCKLEY'S respectfully announce to their friends and the public that this will be the last opportunity (for some months) of seeing them as Ethiopian performers, as they go West in a few days with an entire new entertainment in white faces.

Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra seats 50 cents.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

CHINESE HALL, NO. 539 BROADWAY.

THIS EVENING, August 13. Fourth appearance of the wonderful

CHINESE JUGGLERS,

In all their great performances, including the

IMPALEMENT FEAT.

A grand performance on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children under 12, 15 cents. Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE BOGUS BURDELL BABY is now to be seen at this Museum, having just arrived from Bellevue Hospital, and with its real mother, Mrs. Anderson, been placed at this establishment to gratify, for A FEW DAYS ONLY, the public curiosity. This is the genuine BORROWED BABY, which was the valuable instrument, through District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, Esq., and Dr. Uhl, of exposing the stupendous Bond-st. fraud and which was pronounced by Mrs. Cunningham to have the "exact nose and chin" of the late DR. BURDELL. The EMBROIDERED BABY'S DRESS, provided by Mrs. Cunningham, is also at the Museum, together with a correct photographic likeness, by Meade Brothers, of Mrs. Cunningham, alias Mrs. Burdell. The whole may be seen on the first floor of the Museum, EVERY DAY AND EVENING, at all the usual hours of exhibition. NO EXTRA CHARGE for admittance to the Museum, notwithstanding this additional attraction.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 14, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, optical illusions, mechanical deceptions, innocent diablerie and eight-voiced ventriloquism, of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN. The grand COSMOPANOPTICON STUDIO is still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, the Waxworks, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

A CARD.

THE BORROWED BABY.

Numerous solicitations from respectable families to that effect have induced me to procure this child and its mother for exhibition, and the public generally appears to be anxious to reward poor little "Joshua" as the innocent means of preventing cruel injustice and exposing a monstrous fraud. [illegible]

Mrs. Anderson, the mother of the "Burdell baby," is of full age, and able to judge of her own proceedings. She is not in custody, and has not been. She is not under control of the authorities. Their permission, one way or the other, in regard to her movements, is simply absurd. Mr. Daly admitted that she was at liberty to go when she pleased, provided the District-Attorney did not demand her detention. The latter replied, he had no authority in the premises—that if the woman chose to exhibit herself it was not his privilege either to allow or prevent it—that she was not a witness, and he presumed the child to be rather too young for the "box." What, then, is there to restrain Mrs. Anderson from exhibiting her baby if she thinks fit, and so availing herself of the public curiosity to improve her pecuniary condition? [illegible]

A morning paper asserts that Mrs. Anderson has not yet fully recovered her health. Her physician and Mrs. A. herself, both declare the contrary. Who is the best judge? The public will smile at the absurdity of the editorial remark that the exhibition of the "bogus baby" is an "outrageous proceeding," and especially should it be remembered that the same editor has disposed of thousands of "extras" on the strength of his publication of the elaborate details of the pretended childbirth.

JOHN GREENWOOD, JR., Manager.

American Museum, August 12th, 1857.

MISS JULIANA MAY.—THE FRIENDS OF MISS JULIANA MAY, prima donna, are respectfully informed that she will make her first appearance in her native country, after an absence of six years in Europe, early in September next.

F. WIDDOWS, LATE MANAGER OF Ole Bull's Concert Troupe, having returned from his second successful tour through the Eastern and Western States and the Canadas, with the above distinguished artiste, will be happy to make arrangements with artists who contemplate making a tour of the States. Letters addressed No. [illegible] Thompson-st., or to NOVELLO'S Music store, will be promptly attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, 1857.

BENEFIT OF Mr. and Mrs. JOHN WOOD,

and last appearance prior to their departure for the South and California, on which occasion will be, on some by particular request, the great burlesque by Talfourd, entitled

SHYLOCK; OR, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED.

PORTIA.........................by.......Mrs. JOHN WOOD.

SHYLOCK......................by......Mr. JOHN WOOD.

During the evening, by most urgent entreaties, Mr. John Wood will sing the great Hymn of Liberty,

LA MARSEILLAISE.

Also, for the first time at this Theatre, the new burletta, portraying the fashionable female folly of the day, entitled

CRINOLINE; OR, HOOPS.

Nancy Bitters, (his original part in America,) by Mr. John Wood.

See bills of the day.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, 1857.

Crowded houses to witness the nightly triumphs of the graceful and beautiful

SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA,

who will appear this evening in Brilliant's ballet of

LA BOUQUETIERE.

Rose de Mai..........................Signorina Teresa Rolla

Last appearance of the Vaudeville Company.

Promenade Concert to commence at 7 o'clock.

FORTY AND FIFTY and LIVING TOO FAST.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. Geo. Jordan, Miss E. Taylor.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets...50 cents

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Miss LAURA KEENE.........Proprietress and Sole Lessee.

MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NAIAD QUEEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, 1857.

will be presented for the fifth time this season,

THE NAIAD QUEEN;

OR, THE NYMPHS OF THE RHINE.

Saturday afternoon performance at 2 o'clock for ladies and children.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Last appearance but one of

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,

A SPLENDID BILL.

COMEDY, PANTOMIME AND FARCE.

MISS MITCHELL IN SIX POPULAR CHARACTERS.

FRIDAY—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

Cleopatra...Miss Maggie Mitchell

THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.

Naramattah, an Indian girl..........Miss Maggie Mitchell

THE FOUR SISTERS.

Emma, Eugenia, Caroline and Ellen. Miss Maggie Mitchell

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NEW VOLUME.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

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PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES

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Will contain a Full and Special Report, by our own Reporter, in England, of the Great Race in England, between France, England and America, with a clear explanation of the loss of the Race by the American Horses. Read it; it is important to the pride of every American.

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Successors to the Boston Watch Company.

Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass., July, 1857.

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COUNTRY GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—Now doing a good cash business in Mott Haven, 7½ miles from City Hall, New-York. Reason for wanting to sell: the owner has an appointment in a public office, and cannot attend to it. Inquire at GEORGE MAYER'S, Mott Haven, near the Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horse, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 19 2d-av.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN EXCHANGE for a stock of desirable merchandise, about $7,000 and some cash if required—well suited to city or country trade. A snug place, a few hours' out, preferred. Apply from 10 till 2, at No. [illegible] William-st., to

CHARLES CARTER.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG RETAIL Establishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-st., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH.

[illegible]

MRS. E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 [illegible], on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. [illegible] Deisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 26th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above Institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DEISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by E. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DEISLER, Esq., at No. [illegible] 4th-av. H. DEISLER, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Aug. 20.

MISS HAINES INFORMS HER FRIENDS AND the public that her school, No. 10 Grammercy park, (East 20th-st.,) New-York, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. ORILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $100 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 10. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A.M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELI CHARLIER, of Paris.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Grammercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY—No. 28 East 38th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 164 3d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 138 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MRS. [illegible] FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 28 and 30 West 15th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 277 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 209 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES HOBE RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 26 West 32d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

MME. I. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 48 East 21st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 32d-st., first house from 5th-av.

$10—BUSINESS PENMANSHIP EASILY LEARNED—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 449 Broadway, trains all stiffness or trembling out of any hand, so that the longest words may be written evenly, rapidly and beautifully, without lifting the pen. Two $10 seats vacant. Ladies or gentlemen may have private rooms.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residences, at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. Dr. R. WILEY, No. 9 15th-st.; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 42 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, MATRICULATED IN Trinity College, Cambridge, England, a lay reader of the Protestant Episcopal Church, living in a healthy situation on the Hudson, is anxious to receive three boarders into his family, whom he may educate either for the college or the counter. Christian training and home comfort particularly attended to. References, both clerical and lay, will be given. Address J. R., care of G. P. PUTNAM, Esq., Publisher, No. 321 Broadway, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY WHO HAS been engaged in teaching in Seminaries for several years, wishes to meet with another engagement for next Fall. She teaches Music, French and German. Inquire in the Music Store of S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, New-York.

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THALBERG,

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A full assortment on hand, and open to the inspection of the public.

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WE INVITE PERSONS WHO ARE IN want of a truly durable Piano to call at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., and examine their pianos before purchasing. Their new action and scale make them equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the world.

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FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN THE BOWERY, A good location for any business, a building 25 feet deep, 4 stories high. A large portion of the money may remain on mortgage. Inquire corner of [illegible]-st. and 2d-av., New-York City.

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TO LEASE—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION for a flour and feed or provision store, [illegible] warehouse, &c. &c., being a large five-story building in West-st., below Cortlandt, with a spacious cellar, [illegible] of each floor and the cellar separate. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., third floor, [illegible].

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 12th-st., west of 5th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $[illegible] per annum. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 9th-st., in the grocery.

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FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ONE OF THE most beautiful situations on the banks of the Hudson. The house is [illegible] feet; contains [illegible] rooms, is built in the best manner and taste, has gas and water throughout, furnaces, &c. On the grounds are carriage-house, stables, [illegible], and all the necessary outbuildings; over 100 thrifty fruit trees of choicest kinds, grapes, currants, [illegible], &c., just commenced bearing; a large quantity of shrubbery of choicest varieties. The grounds are [illegible] front and [illegible] feet deep, enclosed in front with expensive iron fence, is beautifully laid out, and commands the distant and most unobstructed view of the Palisades, Hudson River and surrounding country of any place in its vicinity. It needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Apply to J. T. WHEELER, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of [illegible], only one minute' walk from the landing of the New-York, Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New London Railroad depot at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated to accommodate a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Rock Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. [illegible] ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHARLES E. PRATT, No. [illegible] South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT, near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 5 to 50 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is built in the most modern and improved style, and commands a magnificent view of the Croton River for several miles in extent; has good water, choice fruit, with a large yard and garden, beautifully arranged, and is within 2 minutes' walk from the station. A large number of village lots can be sold from the property. A more particular reference can be had at the office of Messrs. BRIGGS & RICHARDSON, No. [illegible] Cedar-st., New-York. Apply to or address S. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A MODern improved house in this City, a country seat, containing 25 acres, situated 2 miles from Hastings Landing, on the Hudson River, 22 miles from New-York, having a fine view of the Palisades and Long Island Sound, a very sightly place, together with the stock, crops and farming utensils, 8 acres of grafted orchard, in full bearing. Buildings in good order; all kinds of fruit. Apply to JOHN WILLIAMS, No. [illegible] Warren-st., Hudson River Railroad.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, [illegible] miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences, just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, ice-house, barn, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. SOLMER, near the premises.

HUDSON RIVER.—A FARM OF 35 ACRES, situated about 35 miles from the City, bounded by the post-road and the river; the place well wooded with beautiful views.

Also, two beautiful villa sites of 7 and 10 acres each, near the depot.

For particulars apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. [illegible] Pine-street, basement, (office J. H. Brower.)

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town, by railroad, five minutes' walk from the depot. Land from [illegible] to [illegible] acres, good house, abundance of out-buildings, choice fruit, and pure air and water. Apply to S. MARTINDALE, No. [illegible] Broadway, 3d story, front.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—A place of ground containing about [illegible] acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WEBSTER, Steamer office, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERN-BUILT HOUSE, IN the upper part of the City, between 4th and 6th avs., below [illegible]-st., desired for a term of years, at a rent of $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Address A. B., Box No. 1,144 Post-Office.

WANTED—TO RENT, BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife, part of a house in Brooklyn, with gas, convenient to Wall or Fulton Ferries, in a good neighborhood. Address M. M., Box 2,[illegible] New-York Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM, ON PLANK-road, 16 miles from the City, over 100 acres of fine land, large amount of timber, wide front, well adapted for country seats, or grain, vegetables, fruit, grapes, &c. house and out-buildings large and comfortable; one of the best and oldest farms on Long Island. For sale cheap, or might exchange for desirable Brooklyn or City property. MILES & BETTS, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LIGHTNING RODS—[illegible] FEET ¾-INCH IMproved twisted rod, with glass-ring insulators, points, &c., wholesale, cheap, to close off their stock of this kind of rod. LEON, HELL & GOODNOW, No. [illegible] John-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's crown lead and [illegible] offer for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. [illegible] William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, SWEDES OR PEROS—All sizes, delivered at [illegible] Albany or New-York. Forsale by SALTUS & CO., [illegible]

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—[illegible] painted in the highest style of the art.

G. DE WITT, Jr., No. [illegible] John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURance Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. [illegible] John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices.

G. DE WITT, Jr., No. [illegible] John-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. [illegible] E. [illegible], Dentist, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] to eat and converse. The teeth are lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and [illegible].

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—AN OWNER IS WANTED FOR A TRAVELING bag and contents, supposed to have been stolen from a steamboat. Call at No. 88 Franklin-st.

C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & TERRY'S show case warerooms, No. 48 Chatham-st. and No. [illegible] Bowery. Cases made in German-silver, silver-plated, [illegible] rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

INSURANCE.

[illegible] STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE [illegible] LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF [illegible], for the quarter ending 31st July, 1857:

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death and dividends on the same.......$31,726 88

Paid for Surrendered Policies and Dividends applied to reduction of Premiums.......7,073 88

Paid Annuities.......[illegible]

Paid Commissions.......[illegible]

Paid Expenses, including Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Salaries, Stationery, Rent, &c.......15,408 88—$127,[illegible] 17

Total.......[illegible]

Add:

Net Assets on hand, per Report of 30th April, 1857.......$3,[illegible]

Total.......$4,140,[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank.......[illegible]

Bonds and Mortgages.......[illegible]

Bills Receivable and due for Fire Insurance.......1,[illegible] 84

Cash deposit for Taxes.......[illegible]

Amount due from Agents.......[illegible]—4,140,[illegible]

Policies in force 1st May, 1857.......10,[illegible]

Policies issued during this quarter.......[illegible]

Total.......10,7[illegible]

Deduct:

Forfeited, expired by deaths and term of limitation, cancelled and surrendered.......[illegible]

Policies in force 1st August, 1857.......10,4[illegible]

of which 9,[illegible] are for life.

Increase of Policies during the quarter.......[illegible]

Average amount of Insurance for each Policy of Insurance.......[illegible]

I have examined the above statement, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED. S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULIS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	W. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

General Agent, HENRY H. HYDE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHARTERED 1833.

Capital.......$200,000

Surplus June 1, 1857.......125,500

Total.......$325,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner of Wall and William sts.

E. W. DUBAMATER, President.

WM. W. [illegible], Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.

WM. TOPPING & CO., NO. 92 BROADWAY, will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at their auction room, an invoice of ready-made clothing, comprising a full assortment of garments for men and boys' wear of fashionable shapes, well made and adapted to the coming season. Also, 100 doz. white and colored muslin and linen shirts. Also, an invoice of furniture plushes to be sold without reserve.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, BIBBLE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE, will sell THIS DAY, at their sales room, No. 22 Cedar-st., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., a stock of fancy goods, dry goods, &c. MONDAY, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by order of assignee, on the premises, No. 164 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, a stock of fancy goods and house-furnishing goods.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel, and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the principal Hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

Mr. F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 8, 1857.

BY VIRTUE OF A MORTGAGE BEARING date the 29th day of October, 1856, made and executed by WILLIAM H. LOBDELL & EMELINE WHITING to secure the payment of four hundred dollars and interest on all and singular the scow *Grampus*, of West Troy, together with her tackle apparel and furniture, upon which default has been made, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Collector's office at the port of Troy, in the *District of New-York, on the first day of November*, 1856, in Book of Mortgages No. 1, pages 150 and 151, and now held and owned by the subscribers; the said *Grampus*, with her tackle apparel and furniture, will be sold at public auction on the dock at the foot of Jane-street, North River, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, to satisfy said mortgage.—Dated Aug. 7, 1857.

SILLIMAN MATTHEWS & CO.,

By GEO. DAY, their Attorney, Troy, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE.—BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—The premises No. 513 Broadway will be sold by auction at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock at noon, Aug. 18. Terms—Ten per cent. down and the balance in 30 days.

LEGAL NOTICE.—THE PREMISES, NO. 513 Broadway, measuring 25x100 feet, will be sold at Sheriff's sale by order of the Supreme Court, at 12 o'clock at noon Aug. 18, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.

Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.

Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1857.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH—PORT OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—Masters and pilots of vessels arriving at the port of New-York, are hereby directed not to throw overboard into the Bay, or permit the same to be done from any vessel under their command, any beds, bedding, or other refuse material, inside of Sandy Hook; and masters and owners of vessels are hereby notified that an iron scow has been constructed by the Commissioners of Health, and placed under the control of the Health Officer, for the purpose of affording facilities to ship-masters to comply with the Quarantine regulations, respecting the burning of old beds, bedding, and other refuse material.

By order of the Commissioners of Health.

WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1855.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing any interest in a patent granted to WM. H. WALTON, dated 9th December, 1856, and assigned to him, except from WM. H. WALTON personally, who alone has the legal right of disposing of the same. For further information, address W. H. WALTON & CO., No. 185 and [illegible] Chrystie-st., New-York.

WM. B. [illegible] & CO., DECORATIVE [illegible], Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform [illegible] [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS, LATE WITH DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., To whom they refer.

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.—GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY IN NEW-GRANADA.—Commissioners, well known throughout South America for their reliability, have established themselves in Bogota, capital of the Republic, and in Honda, *the most important part of the interior*, on the Magdalena River, under the direction of the highly respectable and well known firm of PEREIRA GAMBA *COMACHO ROLDAN & CO.*

The copartners of this enterprise will undertake all the business of exchange and are ready to fulfill faithfully every lawful commission in the commercial relations of New-Granada with other civilized nations.

CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—OFFICE No. 417 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1857.—The coupons of the first mortgage and income Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1857, will continue to be paid at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, till the 15th inst.; after that date they will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 417 Walnut-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

WM. R. FISHER, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 361 inclusive, for $314,276 98. Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the Bonds of the City of Racine, issued to this Company, due on the 15th inst., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., Agents, No. 44 Exchange place. HENRY S. DURAND, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 12 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the city of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners, of Brooklyn," at office of CORNING & CO., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before-mentioned, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or

Twenty per cent. in cash.

Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.

Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.

Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.

Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct. 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.

WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Comptroller,

CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer,

JOHN H. PRENTICE,

Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.

J. CARSON BREVOORT,

Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 89, 104, 110, 182, 187, 164, 175, 181, 206, 233, 266, 272, 291, 305, 318, 337, 391, 410, 420, 434, 489, 491, 495, 504, 1,290, 1,293, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,363, 1,378—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 572, 608, 615, 639, 683, 745, 775, 776, 804, 837, 841, 848, 874, 896, 936, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,228, 1,234, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER, J. M. FORBES, LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, } Trustees.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed till that day. By order of the Board, J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 4 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, No. 31 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, office corner of East 61st-st. and 3d-av.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Wednesday, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1857.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of 3½ per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board, PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 432 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 18th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK.—BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 10, 1857.—The bills of this Bank are redeemed at par at our Banking House, in Bridgeport. GEO. KEELER, President.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

[illegible] cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.

[illegible],000 cubic yards of puddle.

[illegible],000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.

[illegible],000 cubic yards of rock excavation.

[illegible],000 cubic yards of broken stone.

[illegible],000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.

[illegible] cubic yards of concrete.

[illegible] cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.

[illegible] cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.

[illegible] B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.

A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.

Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1857.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The blank forms of proposals are now ready for delivery. Two sureties will be required, each of whom must verify in the sum of $[illegible] before a Judge of any Court of Record in this County.

M. VAN SCHAICK, THEO. R. DE FOREST, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest. *Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York. Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

[illegible] A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

[illegible] A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line, Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:25, 6:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL; THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON via NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston.......	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua.......	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester....	3 00	2 50	Lowell.......	4 25	3 25
Providence...	3 00	2 50	GrotonJunct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg....	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich.....	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Friday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 14, 1½ P. M.
Satur'y, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Satur'y, Aug. 15, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 16, 6 A. M.	

Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12½ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock on and after Monday, Aug 17; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND Sing Sing, making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BYRNES, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER BROADWAY will leave the pier foot of Jay st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st. (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO FAR ROCKAWAY.—Stopping at the "Sea Side" House.—By steamer MAYFLOWER, from 42d-st., East River, at 7¾ A. M.; 10th-st. 8; Catharine-st. 8½; Spring-st. 9; Pier No. 3, North River, 9½ A. M. Returning, leaving Far Rockaway at 4 P. M. Fare for the excursion 50 cents. Affording a delightful sail on the ocean, and ample time for fishing and bathing.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 129 Wall-st., corner of South [illegible] slips.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM engine and locomotive boiler in perfect order. Apply at Nos. 34 and 36 Desbrosses-st.

[illegible]'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.

The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.

The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. *No* berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.......1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.......1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18.......1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept 12.......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 3,221 tons burthen;

INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;

ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;

JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

The Steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, and be succeeded by the JASON, Sept. 2, and the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Sept. 16.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

THE ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST, will sail on the 12th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$130

Second Cabin Passage.......75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$110

Second Cabin Passage.......60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19

CANADA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 26

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—PRICE OF PASSAGE: first cabin, $80; second, $50; steerage, $30.—The first-class paddle-wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 9.	SATURDAY.......Oct. 17.
WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 14.	SATURDAY.......Dec. 12.

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st. or to DUNHAM & CO., 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.......Sept. 12	Saturday.......Oct. 3
Saturday.......Oct. 24	Saturday.......Nov. 14

Price of passage, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.......$130 | Second Cabin.......$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50, in the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n.	Havre and Southampton for New-Y'k.
ARIEL...............	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR. Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7
ARIEL.........Sat., Oct. 3	Sat'y, Oct. 31	Wed., Nov. 4

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, KANGAROO LINE. PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to

MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or to

GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 105 Pearl-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk $8, Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF A. L. BASSETT & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All business appertaining to the late firm will be settled by A. L. BASSETT. A. L. BASSETT.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857. H. W. LAW.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership for the transaction of the Paper, Twine and Cordage business under the firm of BASSETT & OWEN, and will continue the business at No. 48 Vesey-st. A. L. BASSETT.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857. DAVID OWEN, Late of Montgomery, Ala.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Bowne retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account. J. A. H. HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall,

New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. Nos 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF CRANE & DAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1857. H. F. CRANE. JAMES H. DAY.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and wareroom No. 6 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 27 West 3d st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

MEDICAL.

EVERY WOMAN'S BOOK! THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, *Professor of Diseases of Women.* One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in *simple but chaste words*, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.]

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; and at the publication office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.

Upon the receipt of $1, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (mailed free) to any part of the United States, Canadas and British Provinces. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

Always beneficial. This pleasant and efficacious extract is the best medicine in the world for purifying the blood. It allays irritation, improves the appetite, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization. Prepared and sold by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures disease of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures disease of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, langor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,

Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives

Health and vigor to the frame,

And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATMENT of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. No. 794 Broadway, corner 10th-st. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 30 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 794 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 889 Post-Office.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living *surgeon* for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 62 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and the pretenses of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will, really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating DR. HUNTER has removed! It's a deception.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR

Is a concentrated extract of the olive and pine; it is applied and inhaled, *not taken*, and it is the only fluid that contains *Electro Magnetism*, which it imparts to the system, increasing its VITALITY, enabling it to expel *Pain and Disease*.

Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow, forms an invaluable *Ointment*, for the cure of *Piles, Sores and all Diseases of the Skin*.

J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS

are composed of IRON and a preparation of IRON, combined with SUGAR OF MILK. They are very agreeable to the taste, do not *Sicken nor Purge*, they quicken *Digestion*, add *Consistency, Color*, and *Purity* to the *Blood*, and greatly increase the power of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.

J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, New-York.

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.

George Law, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.

Joseph L. Lord, Esq., 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.

C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro'r Co.'s *Intelligencer*, New-York.

Robert S. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.

Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., New-York.

E. E. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, New-York.

Wm. R. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.

Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.

John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.

Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.

Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.

Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.

Rev. R. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.

John S. Stoutenburgh, Esq., California.

[illegible]

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 5 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package, of 12 Powders; 6 packages for $5 00. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—Dr. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—55th edition, 400 pages, 100 anatomical pictures; cloth, $1.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; remedies, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 62 Mercer-st., corner Spring opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. Address letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Scalpel, Brooklyn*, Democrat, Dee Book, Mercury, *Atlas, Police Gazette, &c.*

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Those who would be well cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 389 Canal-st., third door west of Broadway.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHEA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at KING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 374 Grand-st. and No. 662 Hudson-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of sexual diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured. Charges moderate.

A LETTER OF ADVICE TO LADIES WHO suffer from NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, PAIN IN BACK or LOINS, with explanations illustrated by SIX ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS, which I will send *free of postage*, on receipt of *two* letter stamps. J. R. STAFFORD, Practical Chemist, No. 16 State-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES.—CHRONIC AND constitutional disease, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent disease promptly cured. No. 794 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

DIARRHEA, AGUE, FEVER, BILE.—IMMEDIATE relief by using STEINFELD'S Cognac Bitters. Office No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York. For sale by all Druggists, Bars and Grocers.

CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS IMMEDIATELY relieves Diarrhea, Ague and Bilious attacks. S. STEINFELD, sole importer, No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York. For sale by all Druggists, Bars and Grocers.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and female sexual weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address, in perfect confidence, your friend and former fellow-sufferer, WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE F. NAYLOR, EDWARD VICKERS, WILLIAM L. KING, FREDERICK LEHMAN, BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, GEORGE N. VICKERS, EDMUND L. BENZON, and MICHAEL J. O'CONOR, against TIMOTHY DWIGHT, JOHN W. DWIGHT, J. H. LYMAN, RAYMOND FRENCH, and WILLIAM R. MARSHALL. Summons—For a money demand on Contract. To the above named Defendants, TIMOTHY DWIGHT, JOHN W. DWIGHT, J. H. LYMAN, and RAYMOND FRENCH: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars and eleven cents, with interest from the 28th day of October, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 8, 1857.

OWEN & VOSE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1857.—Dated New-York, Aug. 13, 1857.

au14-law6wF* OWEN & VOSE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LIXE SMITH, JOHN BOYNTON, and JOHN H. BOYNTON against JOHN C. BROWN.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To JOHN C. BROWN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 35 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty three cents, with interest from the first day of October, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 18, 1857.

YOUNG & RUTHVEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of said Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1857.

au14-law6wF* YOUNG & RUTHVEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—PETER VAN ZANDT LANE and WILLIAM S. GUILD against ROBERT P. RIKER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To ROBERT P. RIKER, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of June, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City New-York, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars and thirty-four cents, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1857. S. T. FREEMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jy10-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the administratrix of the office of P. J. Joachimssen, Esq., No. 118 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857.

je19-law6mF* SARAH TRAITEL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 389 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of February next.—Dated New-York, the twelfth day of August, 1857. AUGUSTUS THOMAS, RICHARD J. LARCOMBE,

au14-law6mF* Surviving Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 104 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York the 6th day of August, 1857.

WILLIAM E. TREADWELL, WILLIAM EUSTACE, } Executors.

au7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HOMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 233 Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the twenty-third day of November next. Dated May 8, 1857.

CATHARINE [illegible] WEEKS, Administratrix.

my22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HOMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH W. BURDEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executrix, at the residence of FRANCIS H. LORETT, No. 489 Grand-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the thirteenth day of November next.—Dated May 6, 1857. MARIA BURDEN, Executrix.

my7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1857. EDWIN A. STEVENS, Executor, &c.

my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH F. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store No. 247 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 28, 1857.

ap24-law6mF* JOHN R. LANDON, Administrator.

COAL.

FAMILY COAL.—OUR LACKAWANNA COAL Yards at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, corner of 14th-st. and 9th-av., corner Gouverneur st. and Front-st., East River, and in Brooklyn No. 27 Atlantic-st., are now supplying families with their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal, of all sizes, at $5 per ton delivered. Punctual attention given to all orders left there, or at our office No. 20 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. Weight guaranteed.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DISCHARGING from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnaces and ranges, &c. Also Black [illegible] mine and Tunnel [illegible] for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from [illegible], at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 141 [illegible] corner of 13d-st., Nos 117 and 119 [illegible], between 18th and 19th sts.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BOGUS HEIR TO DR. BURDELL.

[illegible] Removed to the Tombs.

[illegible] applications of Mr. Stafford to [illegible] Justice Daly and Recorder Smith, [illegible] of Mrs. Cunningham to bail having [illegible], and there being no other means of prolonging [illegible] at No. 31 Bond-street, yesterday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Capt. Dilks and [illegible] Smith and Van Cott, of the Fifteenth Precinct, were instructed to convey her to the Tombs. They accordingly proceeded to the house, where they [illegible], still in bed, keeping up the sham. Capt. Dilks told her that all applications in her favor having been denied, she must prepare to go to prison. She requested permission to dress herself. The officers quitted the room to allow her the necessary privacy, leaving her daughters, Augusta, Helen and [illegible], to assist her. Augusta has left her aunt and been an attendant upon her mother since Sunday. On hearing, yesterday, that her parent had to go to prison, she fell senseless to the floor. Dr. [illegible] was immediately called in, and had her taken [illegible], where he prescribed for her. She [illegible] her mother. It is the belief of those [illegible] to judge that she is fast sinking to the [illegible].

[illegible] Cunningham refused to "stir a peg," as the [illegible], and she had to be carried down [illegible] a mattress, and so placed in the carriage, [illegible] up the character of her assumed situation [illegible]. She was dressed in black, and [illegible], she was wrapped in shawls, as if [illegible] of sickness. She often moaned, but [illegible] to move, not even by a wave of the [illegible]. The crowd in the street had barely time to [illegible] around the carriage before it was driven away, [illegible] after her a parting salute of "There [illegible] the woman that murdered Burdell," "Where is [illegible] baby?" And in this way Mrs. Cunningham quitted No. 31 Bond-street, for the last time. It is scarcely possible that she will ever enter its doors [illegible].

The carriage drove rapidly to the Tombs, but on its arrival there about fifty or sixty people were assembled, who again saluted her in a similar manner to the crowd in Bond-street. She was [illegible] out of the carriage and borne to the matron's [illegible], where she—so those said that took her in—[illegible] insensibility, and was laid prostrate on the [illegible]. Her forehead was bathed with vinegar and [illegible], her daughter Helen, who had accompanied her, assisting the attendants. Helen thought her mother had really fainted, and cried bitterly. At length some person proposed that Dr. Covel, the physician of the City prison, should be sent for. At the [illegible] of his name Mrs. Cunningham sat up, and said she did not want a doctor. During her former [illegible] in the Tombs, she endeavored to convince Dr. Covel that she was enceinte, but that gentleman placed no faith in her statement, and would not listen to it. Accordingly she took a dislike to him, and the prospect of being placed under his care, evidently afforded her no pleasure. The doctor was sent for, [illegible], notwithstanding her objections, and on feeling her pulse pronounced her to be "all right." She [illegible] the appearance of a person who had been temporarily overcome by the heat of the weather, but [illegible] was better than when he last saw her, [illegible] her trial in the Oyer and Terminer.

Mrs. Cunningham, having been carried up stairs to the second corridor in the female department, was placed in the same cell she occupied before. Helen accompanied her and spent the afternoon with her, but was not allowed to remain with her last night. Mrs. Cunningham will not be permitted so many indulgences as on her former incarceration, and as her "troops of friends" have nearly all deserted her, the matron of the prison will not be troubled with a crowd of visitors. Immediately she reached her cell, she went to bed and began to groan. If she really suffered no pain she would make no bad actress,—[illegible] suffering so respectably.

It was not the intention of the District-Attorney to order her removal yesterday, but the following letter from Mr. Edwards decided his action:

LETTER FROM MR. EDWARDS.

Dear Sir—As counsel and attorney for some of the heirs of Harvey Burdell, I have long been desirous to secure possession of the house No. 31 Bond street. As I gather, Justice Davison has issued his warrant of commitment against Mrs. Cunningham, and, therefore, as the house referred to cannot, rightfully, and, as I think, not legally, be made a prison, and, as it appears to me, that the matter of the safe and proper disposition of the accused is with you more than with any one else, I claim that the house, the property of my clients, be freed from Mrs. Cunningham's presence. Always respectfully,

CHARLES EDWARDS.

A. Oakey Hall, Esq., District Attorney.
New-York, Aug. 13, 1857.

Strange Statements—Dr. Uhl and Dr. Fisk.

We are told concerning Dr. Uhl and his connection with Mrs. Cunningham—and the proof is promised as forthcoming with the trial—that when the production of a bogus heir was first proposed to him, he refused peremptorily to be a partner to any such scheme. Mrs. Cunningham said: "Well, you can [illegible] as you please, if you won't, others can be found [illegible] will assist me, and if you expose me, as you [illegible], it will be of no use, and I will follow you up to the end of your days." Nothing of this sort appeared in Dr. Uhl's affidavit, it is true, though Justice Davison was informed that there were important statements corroborative and explanatory of [illegible] taken, that had been communicated to his [illegible].

[illegible] same authority says that Mrs. Cunningham proposed to Dr. Uhl that he should make affidavits to the effect that, in the examination of the person of [illegible], in order to authenticate her statement, before Coroner Connery, Dr. Woodward had taken unwarrantable liberties with her. If Dr. Uhl would make such an affidavit Mrs. Cunningham promised to bring a suit against Dr. Woodward, laying the damages at $20,000, one-half of which she would give to Dr. Uhl.

Dr. Uhl formerly lived in Bond-street—near the world-renowned No. 31. This nearness on the street probably first suggested to the smart widow his employment as her physical counsellor.

Dr. Fisk, who has been attending Mrs. Cunningham for gastritis ever since the sham accouchement—a gastritis caused, it is now said, by repeated doses of tartar-emetic—knew nothing of Mrs. Cunningham until he was summoned one day last week to attend her at the suggestion of Mr. Stafford, whose family physician he is. He at once proposed [illegible] examination to her, but she sturdily refused [illegible], though the Doctor urged it as essential for a [illegible] diagnosis and safe treatment.

It is a curious fact, that while Dr. Uhl carried in his breast the secret of the coming bogus baby, Judge [illegible], the bogus mother's counsel, was a lodger in the same house, and the two were in daily intercourse with each other, showing that the Doctor can keep a secret when he chooses.

[illegible] of Quarantine, Concerning the [illegible] of the Emigration Commissioners.

[illegible] Board met at the usual hour yesterday [illegible] for the transaction of business. The unfavorable [illegible] of the Commissioners of Emigration [illegible] of Wednesday, that the Seguine's Point [illegible] ready for them, did not create any surprise, considering the previous course of that body, and it was, therefore, taken very coolly. The ground assumed by the Commissioners of Quarantine, as near as could be learned, is, that the Emigration Commissioners have wholly mistaken their prerogatives in assuming to decide as to the sufficiency of the accommodations provided for the sick at the new location. That matter is not for them to decide at all, but is to be settled by others. They acknowledge no responsibility to the Emigration Commissioners for what they have done. They were appointed by the people of the State for a specific duty, deeply affecting the public health, which they claim to have discharged, and having [illegible] powers within their prescribed sphere with [illegible] Commissioners themselves, what they [illegible] be called in question by them, or prevented [illegible] for the purposes designed. Knowing [illegible] the Commissioners of Emigration [illegible] of all the hospital property [illegible] courteous to that body to [illegible] the accommodations there provided, [illegible] by any suggestions [illegible] the arrangements in [illegible] Emigration Commissioners [illegible].

The Quarantine Commissioners do not intend that the property of the State shall suffer for any remissness on the part of the Emigrant Commissioners; they will continue for the present the Police force on the ground for the protection of the buildings, leaving it for the future to decide as to who shall pay the expense.

A response will be made to the Emigrant Commissioners' statements at their next meeting, exposing the inaccuracy of many of them, and fully defining their own position. They say the controversy is not one as to the fitness of the location, or the completeness of the accommodations, but really as to the removal of quarantine at all.

Such, as nearly as can be gathered, are the views of the Board.

A Swindler Captured.—Henry Reed, alias Baird, alias Spencer, a smart-looking young man, was yesterday arrested, charged with ceasing the "confidence game" over two Broadway firms. It appears that on the 6th inst. he called at the store of Hall & Sons, and purchased an elegant flute, worth $60, which he ordered sent to his hotel, (Earle's,) and on receipt of it promised to pay the bill. The porter was sent with the flute, and met Reed at the hotel, and was asked by him to step up to his room. Arriving there Reed took the flute, and said that he wished to show it to his mother, who was in the next room. The porter, suspecting nothing wrong, made no objection, and Reed went off, but failed to return, and the porter was obliged to go home and report himself "sold." The day following this transaction Reed called at the dry goods store of Gray & Co., No. 729 Broadway, and under the name of Spencer purchased two silk dress patterns, which he ordered sent to the Metropolitan Hotel. Here he practised precisely the same game on the porter who brought him the dresses, and the latter was finally compelled to return to his employers without money or dresses. How many other merchants the fellow swindled is not known. The prisoner was taken before Justice Welsh, who locked him up for examination.

[Advertisement.]

There is Glory in the Setting Sun.—The stars shine in glory, and the rays of the moon, silvering the calm bosom of the river, are glorious in the extreme. But a more sublime glory is to be seen in the gradual rise of the emaciated and enfeebled invalid under the magnetic influence of old Dr. H. James' Extract of Cannabis Indica. Since the old gentleman was prevailed upon to make this East India discovery of his known, deaths by consumption have decreased thirty per cent., and nervous afflictions are diminished one-half. The operations of the Cannabis Indica are truly magical. It seems to lay hold of a malady by the roots, and gently, though firmly, eradicate it and all its taints, without any delay, from the system. There can be no mistake as to its great virtues. No patient has ever taken a single bottle of it without showing a marked improvement in condition and appearance.

Its good effects are permanent. It includes no reaction in its results. The benefits it at once produces remain, no matter how soon you stop taking it. It is a panacea for all ailments of the lungs, liver, brain, heart, stomach and nerves, as people who have tried it will testify, in all parts of the United States and the Canadas. The recipe for making and using the Extract of Cannabis Indica can be obtained by sending four postage stamps to Dr. H. James, retired physician, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J., or the medicine, already prepared, can be procured from the same place, at $2 a bottle.

N. B.—Dr. H. James has neither office nor agent in New-York, as some have pretended and advertised. Beware of spurious medicines and stolen circulars, copied from the old Doctor's. The recipe, take notice, is sent from no place but No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J., where Dr. H. James may be personally consulted (Sunday excepted) every day, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
S. R. Woodworth & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
as well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
S. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

Miss Fanny Herring's Benefit.—This talented and favorite actress takes her benefit at Purdy's National Theatre to-night and presents a perfect torrent of amusement, almost too numerous to particularize. First comes a new comedietta called "That Blessed Baby," in which a young amateur of Brooklyn will imitate the original cry of the "darling" with the Doctor's "nose." After which will be performed the great novel drama of the "Fast Young Men," to be followed by the Bedouin Arabs by the Brothers Denizes. After which the pantomime of the "Frisky Cobler." Concluding with the "[illegible] Lion." Dancing by Miss Price and Messrs. [illegible] and S. Wells. Singing by the Female Minstrels and German Club, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

"Fredrick's Temple of Art"—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Hallotypes superior to any made in the City.
Photographs, in Oil, Pastel and Aquerelle, by Fredrick's corps of Parisian artists.
Photographs in India Ink, Parisian style.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Habitual constipation predisposes the system to receive infection, vitiates the breath, and renders the whole body impure. Mere purgatives aggravate the disease and impair the strength of the sufferer. This remedy, on the contrary, permanently regulates the excretive functions, and lends vigor to the frame, while it purifies the animal fluids. Sold at the Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. R. Goodale's Office, No. 385 Broadway, is open for consultation and for treatment of that most formidable disease, Catarrh. Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years experience in the treatment of it, has directed him to a remedy which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure of Catarrh. Office hours 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

TERMS REASONABLE.
Philadelphia Fire Insurance Agency,
No. 75 Liberty-street.
ALL RISKS TAKEN.
S. G. WALKER, Agent of the old-established American Fire Insurance Company.
Capital and surplus $500,000.
Not a claim unsettled.

[Advertisement.]

Hudson River Institute—Male and Female.—$120 a year is charged for board and tuition. Sixteen competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 15. Gentlemen instructors in piano, music, modern languages and oil painting. For catalogues address Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, sprinkled in the chambers of the sick, promotes sleep and produces a most delightful effect upon the nervous system. Its aroma is more wholesome and refreshing than that of living flowers. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

The Bogus Burdell Baby.—This famous curiosity is attracting all the town to see it and the mother at Barnum's Museum. Such crowds never before were seen there, except at the Baby Show. This new Baby-Show, however, is destined to excel all comparison. The "borrowed baby" is the cynosure of all eyes.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
and
BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Found Drowned.—On Wednesday the body of a man—evidently a seaman—was found on the beach upon the farm of [illegible], Esq., [illegible] Island, nearly opposite [illegible]. The deceased was dressed in a blue shirt and check pants, with a belt and new sheath knife. The latter is in possession of the Coroner. He was between 30 and 35 years of age, had dark hair, a light complexion, and was about 5 feet 10 inches in height. There were no marks or bruises upon the body by which it could be identified. An inquest was held by Coroner [illegible], of Oyster Bay, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. The body had been in the water 10 or 12 days, and was considerably disfigured.

Seeds for the Growth of Cotton.
From the Washington Union.

Subjoined is the copy of a letter addressed by the Commissioner of Patents to Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, who has been engaged to analyze the ashes of plants, soils, etc.:

United States Patent Office, July 23, 1857.

Sir: In accordance with the letter addressed to you by this office on the 21st inst., in reference to making analyses of the ashes of plants, soils, &c., you are hereby authorized to execute the following, the compensation for which is affixed to each class of analysis, to be paid quarterly in proportion to the amount of work done:

Quantitative Analyses of the Cotton Plant and Cotton Soils.—The number of soils to be analyzed is six, from three distinct localities—namely, two from Georgia, on which is grown the Sea Island cotton, the subsoil and surface soil; two from Mississippi, taken from near the coast, or where the Sea Island cotton grows, subsoil and surface soil; and two samples of soil from South Carolina or Georgia, on which the short staple cotton grows, subsoil and surface soil. The ingredients to be ascertained of each of the above-named soils, to be determined to the nearest hundredth part of the amount of silica, alumina, lime, magnesia, potash, soda, peroxide of iron and manganese, ammonia, crenic acid, apocrenic acid, humic acid, extract of humus, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, chlorine, nitric acid, carbonic acid, carbonaceous matter, and oxalic acid contained therein. The organic matters—namely, crenic, apocrenic, and humic acids, and extract humus—may be determined collectively or separately, as you may deem it expedient.

In determining the ingredients of the acids of each of the cotton plants taken from the soils as above—namely, Sea Island from some island on the coast of Georgia; long staple, or Sea Island, from near the coast of Mississippi; and the short staple, from South Carolina or Georgia—you will ascertain the proportion of silica, phosphorus acid, lime, magnesia, peroxide of iron and manganese, potash, soda, chlorine, sulphuric acid, and carbonic acid contained in the leaves, seeds and fibres separately, and ingredients of the acids of the entire perfect plant collectively.

Researches on the Chinese and African Sugar Canes, (Sorghum Saccharatum.)—You will determine the percentage of saccharine matter contained in the juice of four varieties of the African sugar cane, (Imphee,) and that of the Chinese cane, at two stages of the growth—namely when the seed is in its milk and when it is fully matured; also, the amount per cent. of alcohol that the juice of each of said plants will produce.

In determining the ingredients of the ashes of the entire ripened plant of the Chinese sugar cane you will ascertain the proportion of silicia, phosphoric acid, lime, magnesia, peroxide of iron and manganese, potash, soda, chlorine, sulphuric acid, and carbonic acid contained in the seeds, and of the entire perfect plant, separately, when the seed is fully matured.

Investigations of the Chinese Yam, Common Potato, Chufas, and Indian Corn.—You will determine the per-centage of the starch contained in the common Irish potato and in the Chinese yam, as well as the amount of nutritive matter contained in the tubers of the chufa; also, the amount per cent. of starch, dextrine, gluten, and oil contained in the grain of the King Philip, Tuscarora, Wyandott, and white gourd seed or horse-tooth corn. Yours, respectfully,

CHARLES MASON, Commissioner.

Dr. Charles T. Jackson, Boston, Mass.

The department has been making arrangements to collect and send for analysis to Dr. Jackson the different varieties of the sugar-cane as soon as practicable.

Destructive Fire in Troy.
From the Troy Budget.

About 12 o'clock Sunday night a fire broke out in one of the upper stories of the liquor and commission store of Edwin Bowman, No 235 River-street. The building occupied by Mr. B. was entirely destroyed; so also was the building adjoining south, No. 323, occupied by C. & E. Warner, wholesale provision dealers, and No. 331, occupied by Wilson & Church, druggists. The upper stories of No. 337, occupied by Van Rensselaer & Hayward, hardware merchants, with the stock therein, were materially damaged. Although some of the goods were saved by removal, the principal portion of the stock is damaged by water.

Mr. Bowman saved little or nothing from his store. His loss is estimated at $6,000; insured.

Messrs. Warner had a heavy stock of provisions in store No. 333, in addition to which they occupied the cellar floor of No. 335, which they also had filled with pork, &c. Their stock was valued at from $10,000 to $15,000, nearly all of which is a complete loss. Their smoke-house in the rear narrowly escaped destruction. They are insured as follows on stock: $3,000 in the Liverpool and London; $1,000 in the Western Massachusetts; $2,800 in the Pacific; $1,000 in the Springfield, Mass., and $1,000 in the Phenix, New-York.

The buildings occupied by Messrs. Bowman & Warner, were owned by Messrs. Smith & Brother, New-York.

Wilson & Church are insured to the extent of their loss in the following companies: $3,000 in the Howard; $3,000 in the Poughkeepsie; $3,000 in the Ætna and $2,000 in the North Western. Building owned by John G. Bushwell; fully insured in the Manhattan and other companies.

Van Rensselaer & Hayward's loss on stock is covered by a policy of $4,000 in the Albany Mutual Insurance Company, and another of $3,000 in the Merchants', New-York. Building owned by Mr. H., insured in the same companies—$1,000 in each—which will cover his loss.

Building No. 329, occupied and owned by N. Hubbell, was also slightly damaged in the roof; insured.

The buildings destroyed were all substantial brick structures, four stories high from River-street, with two cellar floors underneath. The fire is undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

The alarm of fire this forenoon was caused by the rekindling of the flames at the store of Wilson & Church.

The total loss is estimated at about $50,000, nearly two-thirds of which is covered by insurance.

Attack on a Newspaper Office—A Man Shot Dead by the Editor.—We learn from a gentleman of Oskaloosa, that 12 o'clock on election night, Aug. 3, a lamentable affair occurred in that city. The particulars of the case, as gathered from eye-witnesses, are as follows:

The editor of the *Herald*, Mr. J. M. Brown, with Mr. D. W. Rice, was sitting at the window of Mr. R. A. Rice's office, which is in the second story, and in the same building, and just across the hall from the editorial room of the *Herald*. The moon was shining brightly, and there was no light burning in Mr. Rice's office. At this time, Mr. Bowen, who has kept a saloon in the city for the last twelve months, came along, and with a number of others, stopped on the steps beneath the window where Brown and Rice were sitting.

Some one in the crowd said to Mr. Bowen that Mr. Brown was in the window above. At this, Mr. Bowen commenced cursing Mr. Brown, swearing, if he came down he would "cut out his heart," "take his life's blood," "stamp him into the earth," and other threats of violence, made with the most fearful and bitter profanity. To all these threats Mr. Brown made no reply. Bowen, getting more exasperated, said, "I will head a mob to clear out the *Herald* office," and rushed up the stairs, followed by one or two others. Mr. Brown drew a revolver, and as Bowen was trying to force open the door, fired, the ball striking the casement at the side of the door. Brown then said to him to try the door again at his peril. Bowen made another effort to get in, when Brown fired the second time, the ball passing through a panel of the door, striking Bowen in the breast, and lodging in the right lung. Bowen made his way down stairs, sunk upon the pavement, and in about twenty minutes, was a corpse.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye, 5th.*

Death of Senator Rusk.

We have intelligence of this sad event (says the New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 4th instant) by a gentleman who left Nacogdoches, the late residence of General Rusk, on the 30th ult. He arrived on the *Joseph Holden*, from Alexandria, yesterday, and has called in to tell us that he was present at the funeral of General Rusk on that day. It is more painful to add that General Rusk committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a rifle on the 29th. The event caused great consternation and grief. The town was clothed in mourning for the loss of this distinguished man under such terrible circumstances. No cause is assigned for the dreadful deed, and we shall wait with intense anxiety for a development of the causes which overthrew so fine a mind, and brought down so lofty a courage as have through life made Thomas J. Rusk a man of mark and promise. There are few men in the whole Union more widely esteemed or with fairer prospects of advancement to the highest posts of ambition. To the South and Southwest he was a true, outspoken, earnest, indefatigable, laboring friend, and his death will be their great loss. We have neither words nor space to enlarge upon the theme. The news is too sudden and startling, and there is no hope that it is not too sadly true.

L'Angelier, the Glasgow Lover.—A correspondent of the Montreal *Witness*, says that a person of the name and description of L'Angelier, poisoned at Glasgow, was in this country in 1849. He professed to be a son of Mr. L'Angelier, of Jersey, the raiser of the celebrated Beurre L'Angelier pear; he spoke good English, and said his father had sent him to Scotland to be educated, and learn the nursery business, and had placed him with Dickson & Co., nurserymen, of Edinburg. He went into partnership with a Mr. Meyer, in Detroit, as nurseryman, under the firm of L'Angelier & Meyer. For a while every person liked him, but he was soon seen through, and Meyer got rid of him in 1850 or 1851. He then went to Rochester, and hung about Ellwanger & Barry's nurseries, got suits of clothes from different tailors, boots from shoemakers, &c., and then cleared out, leaving them in the lurch. The writer thinks it is the same person, as it is not likely there would be two young L'Angeliers, sons of L'Angelier, of Jersey, who had been with Dickson & Co., Edinburg.

A Jersey Farmer.—James Buckalew, Esq., [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Aug. 13.

$3,000 Kentucky St. 6s.	99½	300	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.		47¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s.	83⅜	50	do.		46
500 Ohio St. 6s. '70	105	100	do.	s30	46½
1,000 Erie R. 2d mt. b.	88	200	do.	s10	46
5,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	45	200	do.		46½
25 Manhattan Bank	134	100	do.	b60	48
20 Bank Com. Scrip	104½	50	do.	b30	46
5 Hanover Bank	98	100	Panama R. R.		93½
10 Ocean Bank	98½	100	do.	b3	93¾
5 Park Bank	103½	50	M. S. & N. I. gt. Stk.		72½
200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s10	51	15	do.	72¾
200	do.	51	10	do.	73
100	do.	51¼	50	do.	73
100	do.	51½	200	Cl. & Pitts. R. R.	30
100	do.	51½	100	do.	30¾
100	do.	51¼	10	Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R.	96
1200	do.	52	15	do.	96½
200 N. Y. Cen. R'd.	opg	81½	5	do.	96
150	do.	81¾	20	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	91
100	do.	81½	100	do.	91
100	do.	81½	20	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	90½
300	do.	81	200	do.	91
100	do.	81	50	do.	90½
200	do.	81¼	150	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	52
200	do. s3 aft opg	81¼	50	do.	51
200 Erie Railroad	b30	31	50	do.	51
250	do.	31¼	100	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	32
275	do.	31½	175	do.	32½
410	do.	31¾	100	do.	31½
200	do.	31½	200	do.	31½
100	do.	31½	100	do.	32½
210	do.	31½	5	do.	32
100	do.	31½	5	do.	31
2000 Reading Railroad		70½	5	do.	32½
1000	do.	70	75	Penn. Coal Com.	88
1200	do.	70	50	Cum. Coal Co. b60	17

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Mo. St. 6s.		72	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	46¾
3,000 Cal. St. 7s, '70			100	do. b3	45
50 Pacific Mail St. Co.		73½	50	do.	45
50	do.	73½	50	do. b3	44½
100 Reading R'd.	b3	70½	150	do.	44
300	do.	70½	50	do.	44
400	do.	69½	200	do. b3	43¾
400	do.	b10	70⅛	50	Erie Railroad	31
50 Hud. Riv. R'd.		30	200	do.	31½
50 N. Y. Cen. R'd.	opg	81½	5	do.	32
125 La Cros. & M. R.		33½	400	Clev. & Tol. R. R. b3	51
100	do.	b3	32½	300	do.	51½
200 Gal. & Chic. R'd.	b60	93			

Thursday, Aug. 13—P. M.

The changes in Money affairs were not important to-day. There is a more active business in demand loans among part of the Stock Brokers, though the change in the case of supply is by no means general. The Discount Brokers report substantially the same terms for holders, 8½@9 ℔ cent. for strictly prime lists, and 10@12 ℔ cent. for fair names. The offerings at some of the heavy mercantile Banks this week are quite full, owing to the activity among the Importers and Jobbers for the Fall trade.

The Stock Exchange closed dull again this afternoon, and most of the Railway list was lower by a fraction than at the close on Wednesday. In Michigan Southern the decline was more important, say to 43¼ ℔ cent. as against 46½ yesterday. The *Bears*, this week, have turned the rather freer supply of cash stock to their advantage, and the leading *Bulls* appeared less disposed to support the market to-day. The general market was weak at the close of the Second Board, but, with the exception referred to, prices left off about the same as on the previous sales: Erie, 31¼. Sales: Central, 81¾ for the opening; Reading, 70⅝@½; Toledo, 51¼@⅝ ℔ cent., and La Crosse 32¼ ℔ cent. After the Board there were sales of Michigan Southern at 41 ℔ cent.

The California arrival of $1,245,905 in Gold by the *Central America* is $225,000 less than the corresponding mail last Summer, while the shipment to England direct is $100,000 more. The whole remittance from San Francisco, on 20th July, was $1,802,000, exclusive of Government drafts upon the Sub-Treasury here, which will be making their appearance in a day or two. About $100,000 presented to-day. Against that portion of the remittance sent direct to England by the West Indian steamer from Panama, the Sterling Exchange is mostly to be drawn here by Mr. Belmont. The business of mining goes on regularly, and the accounts are satisfactory. The San Francisco papers report poorly of the general market for merchandise.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for the month of July, ult. are $90,017
Corresponding month last year 63,660
Increase $26,357

The Capital Stock of the Marine Bank of Chicago has been increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The Cashier is Mr. B. F. Carver, formerly of Mohawk Valley in this State.

Important Foreign Financial News.

EFFECT OF THE INDIAN NEWS ON THE FUNDS—DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

From the Times, (City Article,) July 31.

There has been great agitation in the funds to-day, and the market has closed more heavily than at any period since the first news of the Indian insurrection. Consols for money opened at the final prices of last evening—90⅞ to 91, but soon manifested weakness, and ultimately, under the influence of a succession of large speculative sales, declined to 90⅜ to ½, from which there was no recovery. For the 6th of August the last quotation was 90⅝. Early in the day private telegraphic dispatches were again received, with further details of the spread of the mutiny, and of the completeness of the original plot, which had involved the seizure of Calcutta, and when these were subsequently published they greatly stimulated the general feeling of anxiety. The announcement that 8,000 rebels were encamped outside Delhi was especially regarded as a disagreeable feature, but it is to be presumed they were able to occupy that situation simply from being protected by the guns on the outworks. The tendency, however, in the Stock Exchange was to take a gloomy view of the entire position, and late in the day it was reported that 10,000 additional troops would forthwith be ordered out. On the other hand, many persons acquainted with India seem disposed to place increased confidence in the statement from Madras that some days before the 26th of June Delhi had fallen. The firm from whom it proceeds, Messrs. Binny & Co., are highly respectable, and they seem to make it upon official authority. This point will most probably be cleared up with the delivery of the letters on Saturday. Bank Stock left off at 215@217; Reduced, 90⅛@¾; New Three ℔ Cents., 90⅜@½; India Stock, 214@216; India Bonds, 25s.@18s. discount; and Exchequer Bills, 5s.@1s. discount.

From the Times, (City Article) Aug. 1.

The funds opened with great dulness this morning at a decline of an eighth from the depressed prices of yesterday, and remained without much recovery until after regular hours, when a report that the news alleged to have reached Madras on the 26th of June of the fall of Delhi had been confirmed on the delivery of the Indian letters at Marseilles led to several purchases, and a rise of more than a quarter per cent. Consols, which left off last evening at 90⅜@½, were first quoted 90¼@⅜. From this they soon went to 90⅝@¾, but the improvement made no further progress up to the official close. Subsequently there were buyers at 90¾. For the new account on the 9th of September the last regular transactions were at 90⅞@91, and afterwards the quotation was 91⅛. Bank Stock closed at 215@217; Reduced, 90⅜@½; New Three per Cents, 90⅜@½; India Stock, 214@216; India bonds, 25s.@15s. discount; and Exchequer-bills, 5s.@1s. discount.

The flow of gold from the Bank is uninterrupted, a further sum of £47,000 having been withdrawn to-day. The pressure for money has consequently increased, and the supply in the open market being altogether inadequate the applications at the Bank have been extraordinarily heavy. Should the demand continue with equal force for a few days longer an advance in the rate must be expected.

Foreign securities have been in little demand throughout the day, and prices are a shade flatter. In Turkish, however, there was a slight recovery. No transactions took place in the 4 ℔ cents. guaranteed. Dutch 2½ ℔ cents were negotiated at 64; Mexican, for the account, 23⅝@¾; Sardinian, 89½; Spanish, 40@40⅛; do. New Deferred, for the account, 25; Turkish, 6 ℔ cents., 94½@⅝@94; and for the account, 94⅝@¾ [illegible].

In the foreign exchanges, the rates for Amsterdam and Hamburg were a shade lower; Paris was about the same as last post.

The Corn-market was dull this morning, but the prices of Monday were maintained. The report of the Liverpool Cotton Market for the week shows a good business at full quotations.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 65c. for money and 66f. 85c. for the present account, showing a recovery of an eighth.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co., No. 18 William-street, New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1857.

Messrs. David Crossbeck, H. J. Johnson and J. [illegible], *Committee*, &c.

Gentlemen: Your communication of yesterday, [illegible] that you have been appointed a Committee in behalf of the New-York Stock Exchange to [illegible] this Company on the subject of issues of its Stock, which, it is alleged, have been made informally, has been received and submitted to the Board of Directors.

[illegible]

The authorized capital of the Company is $12,000,000. The amount actually issued and held, as shown by our books, is:

Of old stock	$7,[illegible]
Guaranteed stock	3,017,250
Total	$[illegible]

In addition to the amount actually issued to the public, the Company has occasionally, as is well known, used a limited amount of its unissued capital stock, in the same manner as it uses its unsold bonds, as collateral security for temporary loans. In all such cases regular accounts have been kept upon the books of such hypothecated securities—whether stock or bonds—but the securities themselves have not been considered or reported as outstanding liabilities of the Company for the reason that they were merely collateral to other obligations, which were stated under the head of "Bills Payable" or "Other Loans." To have reported in addition to bills payable the stock or bonds belonging to the Company and lodged with them as collateral, and to have classed both as outstanding obligations, would have been in that respect to have overstated the actual liabilities of the Company to the full amount of the collaterals in question.

When the present Board came into office, Committees were appointed who made full examinations of the Bond and Stock accounts. Their report, dated 5th May last, and then duly entered upon the Directors minutes, shows that they fully understood the amount of Bonds and Stock hypothecated for the Company, and that they found the account of them to be correct.

Messrs. Kemp, Welles and Vermilye, the Committee upon the Stock Account, after stating the amount of Stock issued and held by stockholders, added:

"In addition to this sum, certificates for 5,300 shares ($530,000) have been executed by the officers of the Company, under authority of resolutions of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, and hypothecated as collateral security for temporary loans for the use of the Company.

These certificates are duly entered in a special account of 'Collateral Stock' upon the General Ledger of the Company, and will be returned and cancelled, and the account balanced whenever the debts for which they are pledged shall be paid."

Subsequently, both under Mr. Gray's and Mr. Hopkins's administration of the office of Treasurer, collateral stock has been used; but, as from time to time debts matured, certificates were returned to the office, and the balance of the account has varied accordingly.

The Treasurer's statement shows that the total amount of old stock issued (including stock issued by the Company as collateral as aforesaid) was, on

August 12	$7,735,500
Of which there has since been canceled	170,000
Total	$7,565,500

But some of this stock is owned by the Company, for which it has certificates in possession, and some of the stock which had been used as collateral has been returned to the Company, which now holds the certificates. The total of the certificates thus in possession of the Company is $365,000.

The total amount, therefore, of all the old stock of the Company now outstanding, including all that has been used as collateral, after deducting the certificates now in possession of the Company, as aforesaid,

is	$7,200,500
The Guaranteed Stock, as before stated	3,017,250
Total	$10,217,750

By the terms of the issue of guaranteed stock in May last each stockholder was awarded four shares of the new stock upon every ten shares of the old stock held by him. If each stockholder had applied for the amount to which he was entitled, it would have required the issue of $3,380,000 of the guaranteed stock. The actual amount claimed by stockholders and issued to them has been, as stated above, $3,017,250. It has been the intention of the Directors to limit this guaranteed stock to $3,000,000, and with this view to repurchase and cancel the excess of $17,250.

All the certificates of stock issued by this Company, whether as collateral or otherwise, have been duly registered and countersigned; prior to the 19th of July, this was done by the Secretary of the Company; since that date it has been done by the United States Trust Company.

Previous to the consolidation of these Companies in 1855, the system of registry since adopted was not in use. It is, therefore, probable that some of the old certificates, prior to April 1855, have not been yet registered.

We have thus at length given you the information desired, because we deem it due to the stockholders and the public, that upon a question of this kind there should be no room for misconstruction; and this is merely anticipating our more formal report to the stockholders, in which the substance of this information would have been given.

This communication has been submitted to and approved by the Board, by whose direction we sign it.

Your obedient servants,

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, President.
W. M. Vermilye, Secretary pro tem.

Failures, Assignments, &c.
From the Independent.

The following are the reported failures, assignments, &c., for the week:

George Davenport, Boston, Mass., suspended.
Young & Jayne, "Carosta," New-York City, assigned; liabilities about $40,000, of which $18,000 is said confidential.
Philo Vosburgh, "D. G.," New-York City, failed.
J. W. Jerolemon, "Shoes," New-York City, suspended.
Corbett & Grant, "Metals," New-York City, failed.
Dunson & Sprague, Johnstown, N. Y., assigned; liabilities reported over $60,000.
Miller & Curtis, Publishers, New-York City, N. Y., suspended; particulars next week.
John S. Loomis, Brooklyn, N. Y., failed and left.
Edwin Swan, Adams, N. Y., assigned.
John C. Smith, Wellsville, N. Y., assigned.
John & P. McCabe, Clinton, N. Y., failed and assigned.
A. W. English, Trenton, N. J., failed.
Hibbard & Ford, "D. G.," Philadelphia, Penn., suspended.
Middlebrook & Lindsley, Lawrenceville, Penn., failed.
Joseph B. Anderson, Fredericksburg, Va., failed and assigned.
John V. Barbee, Savannah, Ga., suspended.
Barton & Daniel, Canton, Ga., suspended.
Wm. F. Mullins, Canton, Ga., suspended.
Bell & Beachamp, Paducah, Ky., suspended.
C. Mendel, Memphis, Tenn., assigned.
E. P. Wentworth, Cincinnati, Ohio, failed.
Casper Bear, Dayton, Ohio, failed.
Daniel K. Fraser, Wellsville, Ohio, assigned.
Sternberg & Isadore, Chicago, Ill., failed.
Hutchison & Johnson, Detroit, Mich., failed.
Redding & Gilson, Coloma, Mich., assigned.
H. G. Koen, Maquoketa, Iowa, sold out and suspended.
I. C. Collins, Toronto, C. W., assigned and left.

London Markets.

London, Friday, July 31, 1857—5 o'clock P. M.

There has been a better feeling in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets during the week, with an advance in Indigo and Saltpetre. Sugar quiet. Money in increased demand at 5½@6 ℔ cent. Consols leave off 90⅜@90½ for money, 90⅝@90¾ for the account. Bar Silver, 5s. 1⅝d. Mexican Dollars, 5s. 1⅛d. American Eagles, 76s. 2½d. Doubloons—Spanish, 77s. 9d., South American, 75s.

Cochineal steady. 700 bags have changed hands publicly. Honduras Silver, ordinary to fine pea green, 3s. 1d.@4s. 3d.; Blacks, ordinary to good bold, 4s.@4s. 5d. Teneriffe Silvers, 3s. 10d.@4s; Blacks, 4s.@4s. 7d.

Cocoa is firm. 300 bags Trinidad brought 94s. 6d.@97s. for middling to good Red, 91s.@96s. for gray. 60 bags Granada went from 82s. 6d.@86s. 6d. for fair to good Red.

Coffee—The market is very dull. Of 171 casks, 80 bags Jamaica, about half sold from 67s. for good to 70s 6d. low middling.

Copper—More doing. Foreign Slab, £107. Yellow Metal Sheathing, 11½d.

Corn—At Monday's market the fresh supply of English Wheat was small, but added to the quantity left over last week made a fair show, and the greater part was cleared off at about 1s. dearer than that day week. To-day the trade was very quiet, and prices hardly supported. We quote American White Wheat, 58s.@64s.; Red, 54s.@62s., nominal.

Cotton—The sales of the week are 3,000 bales Surat ordinary and good fair 4¾d.@5½d; Tinnevelly 5¾d.@6⅛d. At Liverpool, 62,000 bales have been sold; middling Orleans is quoted 8⅛d.@8 7-16d. ℔ lb.

The Drug sales passed off steadily. Gum Ammoniac; 44 cases sold at 10s.@36s. for ordinary to fine tear in block. Shellac: of 127 cases, part was taken at 80s. for fine orange, button 80s.@90s. 6d. Castor Oil: of 403 cases a portion found buyers, thirds to good seconds 3¼d. to 4¼d. being 1d. dearer. [illegible] 4d.@ [illegible] 6d. Rhubarb: 158 cases mostly sold at [illegible] for good. Opium [illegible] 6d.@ [illegible]. Cutch [illegible].

Hemp firm. 50 bales Bombay at auction were chiefly disposed of from £14 10s.@£23 5s. 6d. for fair quality. For St. Petersburg there is a fair inquiry at £44 10s.@£45. Jute, 700 bales at public sale were mostly held for high rates, low to fair quality, £20@£24.

Indigo—Is firmly held, and purchases could only be made at a considerable advance on the prices of the last sale.

Iron—Rails are rather dearer, £7 5s.@£7 10s. Scotch Pigs, 72s. 6d.@73s. 6d.

Linseed—The arrivals have amounted to 10,818 qrs. chiefly Bombay. A small cargo of Taganrog just shipped has changed hands at 63s. [illegible]. On the spot Bombay has been sold [illegible] at 62s.

Molasses—Business has been done in Cuba Muscovado, Dominica and St. Vincents, at 27s. 6d.

Oils—Linseed sells at 38s. 6d.@39s., shipments coming from the Continent. We quote Sperm nominally, £87@£90; Headmatter, £98. For Palm the demand is moderate at £46. Cocoa Nut, Cochin £49@£49 10s.; Ceylon, £48.

Rice remains very quiet. Privately, 1,600 bags fine white Bengal have been sold at 16s., and a cargo of Rangoon for the Continent, at 11s.

Linseed Cakes of fair sale without change.

Rum quiet and lower; 50 puncheons fair Jamaica sold at 4s. 6d. ℔ gallon, and 150 puncheons Leewards at 2s. 9d.

Saltpetre is again dearer since the receipt of the telegraphic advices from India, 2 to 3 ℔ cent. Bengal bringing 48s. 6d.@52s. 6d. 30 tons afloat have changed hands at 48s. 6d. Holders are asking extreme rates.

Spelter—[illegible]: 400 tons realised £24 10s.@£25. Pepper: A considerable business has been done in Black, at [illegible] for Penang; Singapore, 4½d.

Sugar—The market opened the beginning of the week with an active demand, and an advance of fully 6d. was obtained; buyers have since held back, and trade has become quieter, the prices ruling about the same as this day week. Of West India the sales are 2,280 hhds. Barbados, [illegible]; crystallized Demerara, 60s. 6d.@[illegible]. By auction, [illegible] bags Mauritius partly in the yard sold freely at 58s. 6d.@65s. for good brown, and 60s. 6d.@69s. for middling to good yellow. [illegible] 3,000 bags [illegible] brought to market [illegible], 1,000 bags Native Bengals [illegible] [illegible] Porto Rico brought for good yellow 70s. 6d.; [illegible]

[illegible] 60 [illegible] [illegible] 50, [illegible] [illegible], with freights have generally [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] Plymouth, [illegible], [illegible] 3d. [illegible] 6d., for Plymouth, [illegible] 50. [illegible].

Tea—Common Congou rather firmer, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], but no [illegible] [illegible].

Tin firm. Common Straits 132s.; Banca, 135s.; Refined, 140s.

Tallow [illegible] 60s.@[illegible] 3d. for St. Petersburg Y. C. [illegible] spot.

Whalebone quite nominal, holders having advanced their pretensions.

American Stocks have experienced little change either in price or extent of business. We quote [illegible] Bonds 105, with buyers. A [illegible] [illegible] Sterling Bonds have been sold at 101. [illegible] Maryland Sterling Bonds at 92. Pennsylvania former at 74@75 for Inscriptions, and [illegible] Canada 6s Provincial Bonds 115@[illegible] [illegible] New Brunswick 6s 109½, Nova Scotia 6s [illegible] Bonds 6s Sterling 102. Pennsylvania [illegible] Bonds, 88@90; do. 2d Mortgage Sterling [illegible] Central 7s 85@86; Illinois Central 6s [illegible] land, 102@105; Michigan Central [illegible] Shares 54@56; Bonds, 88½. [illegible]

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, Aug. 13—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Sales 400 bbls. at $6 [illegible] for common to extra Wisconsin, and $7 [illegible] and Michigan. Wheat dull, [illegible] parcels at previous prices. Corn unchanged; [illegible] 5,000 bush. at 76c.@[illegible]c., closing at the inside [illegible]. Whisky dull, at 28c.@28½c. Freights unchanged. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—14,000 bush. Wheat; 138,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—35,000 bush. Corn, mostly to tide water.

Oswego, Thursday, Aug. 13—6 P. M.

Flour is dull and unchanged. Chicago Spring Wheat is held at $1 37@$1 38, which is above the views of buyers. Corn is quiet. Freights are dull and unchanged. *Lake Imports To-day*—3,600 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bush. Wheat, and 5,100 bush. Corn.

Chicago, Thursday, Aug. 13—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat quiet. Oats firm. Pork firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour or Wheat; 42,000 bushels Corn.

Charleston, Thursday, Aug. 13.

Cotton—Sales of the week 800 bales, at firm and full prices. The receipts at all Southern ports up to the present date, as compared with those of last year, fall short 380,000 bales. Wheat—Large sales at $1 35.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The Cotton Market is firm. Sales to-day of 2,300 bales at 15c. for middling. Flour $6 50 [illegible]. Lard 16c. Other articles generally unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Aug. 13.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 83; Reading Railroad, 35¼; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Morris Canal, 58; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans—[illegible] son, Miss Parent, Miss Walton, [illegible] Berry, [illegible], Miss O'Hara, Miss Graham, Miss [illegible], [illegible] taio, J. McCleary, [illegible] [illegible], G. McLean, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] de Vesse and son, Geo. Connelly, [illegible] Dodd and lady, J. McGuande, [illegible]. From Havana—[illegible] and son, R. Purroy and sister, [illegible] cotran and family, Mrs. [illegible] and son, [illegible] son, J. La Torte and family, [illegible] Betencourt, M. Deapon, G. Douglass, [illegible] Chena, J. M. Magna, [illegible] Towner, [illegible], Bahi, Virginia Moreno, [illegible] Grande, [illegible], [illegible], C. Quilero, G. Moore, [illegible], Mrs. Keere, Dolores Garcia, [illegible], C. O. Foster, Mr. [illegible] and family, Mr. [illegible] family, Mr. Smith, Mr. [illegible] and [illegible] steerage.

In bark Mustang, from Matagorda Bay—D. E. [illegible] and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 06	Sun sets	7 04	Moon rises	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	3 26	Gov. Island	3 [illegible]	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Ship W. B. Travis, Brown, Galveston, J. H. [illegible] & Co.
Bark Kate Foster, Billings, St. Jago, Allard Horn.
Schooners L. R. Johnson, Johnson, [illegible]; Holmes & C. Jones, Bowman, Norfolk, [illegible] & Co.; Lombard, Harding, Turks Island, [illegible] & Co.; Somerset, Sterling, City Point, [illegible] Slaght.
Sloop Southport, Glade, New-Haven, J. H. Edwards.
Propeller Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia, J. & N. [illegible].

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamship Empire City, Griffin, New-Orleans [illegible] and Havana 8th, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. [illegible].
Steamship Granada, Griffin, Aspinwall [illegible], Havana 6th inst., in ballast to M. O. Roberts. [illegible] this port for repairs.
Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, from Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.
Ship Mongolia, (of Bath,) [illegible], Liverpool, [illegible] with coal to Manhattan Gas Company. Aug. [illegible] E. by s. from Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with U. S. steam frigate Roanoke, bound for Boston.
Ship Finland, Post, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to Post, Smith & Co.
Bark Mustang, Grossman, Matagorda Bay 28 ds., via Key West 9 ds., with wood, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co.
Bark Lamplighter, Mackay, Trinidad de Cuba 15 ds., with sugar to John H. Smith & Co.
Bark Amanda, Hanford, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee, to Kirkland & Von Sachs.
Bark Biagio, (Sic.) Engelmann, Palermo 61 ds., with fruit, &c., to J. E. Lawrence.
Barkentine Teresa, Berry, Matanzas July [illegible], with coffee, hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Brig Sutton, Joy, Carthagena 9 ds., with hides, [illegible], to Bostock & Benjamin.
Brig Surf, (of Camden,) McIntyre, Turks Island [illegible], with salt to Nesmith & Sons.
Schr. Medora, (of Boston,) Baxter, Jacmel July 26, with coffee, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.
Schr. Jonas Smith, Baron, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.
Schr. Joy Green, (Br.,) Johnson, [illegible], N. B., [illegible] ds., with grindstones to [illegible] & De Wolf.
Schr. Marion A. Gould, [illegible], Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr. W. D. Cargill, Hawkins, New-Haven for Baltimore.
Schr. Venus, (Br.,) Ellis, St. Thomas July 29, with sugar, old iron, &c., to master.
Schr. T. W. Tracy, [illegible], Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to master.
Schr. Beatrice, Whipple, Richmond 3 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co.
Schr. Louisiana, Gross, Antigua 21 ds., with molasses to McAuliff, Wheelock & Alston.
Schr. Vendovi, Robbins, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Moselle, Burlingame, Barnstable for Troy.
Schr. Oliver, Kelly, Albany for Boston.
Schr. Franklin, Deming, Plymouth for Poughkeepsie.
Schr. Lochiel, Marshall, Rondout for Salem.
Schr. Ophir, Peck, Calais 10 ds., lumber to Jed Frye.
Schr. Alpine, Parsons, Calais 10 ds., lumber to J. Frye.
Schr. Ella, Graham, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., naval stores, to J. G. Williams.
Schr. Pearl, Westervelt, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., naval stores to Dollner & Potter.
Schr. S. Anderson, Putnam, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.
Schr. White Cloud, Newbury, Virginia, 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Valta, Gage, Providence for Rondout.
Schr. Vesta, Stubborn, Providence for Rondout.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, [illegible], Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. Baltimore, Cross, Cape [illegible], 3 ds., wheat.
Schr. Mary Eliza, Lewis, Virginia, 4 ds., wheat.
Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May 10 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.
Steamer Decatur, Gear, Norwich, with mdse. to E. H. Rockland.
Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence 20 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.
Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford 20 hours, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.
Steamer Jackson, Baker, Baltimore 3 dys., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day W.

Notice to Mariners.

CAPE ROMAN AND CHARLESTON (S. C.) LIGHTS.

On the evening of Jan. 1, 1858, a first order catadioptric light, revolving once every minute, will be exhibited from the new tower now in course of erection on Cape Roman, S. C., in place of the present fixed light at that point. The new tower (placed near the present) has one of [illegible] elevation, painted with red and white horizontal bands; [illegible] ornamental, built of dark reddish gray brick, and will be 150 feet high when completed. The light should be seen under ordinary states of the atmosphere from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water 18 nautical miles, or 17 nautical miles outside of the outer [illegible] shoals of Cape Roman. This light station readily known during day light by the appearance of the towers, the old one (65 feet high) being painted in red and white horizontal bands, and the new [illegible] high,) from which the light will be exhibited, [illegible] natural color of the brick, and [illegible].

The approximate position of Cape Roman Light is: Lat. 33 01 08 N., lon. 79 17 05 W.

On the evening of the same day, (Jan. 1, 1858,) [illegible] simultaneously with exhibition of the revolving light [illegible] Roman, the present revolving light at Charleston will be changed to a fixed catadioptric light. The [illegible] is built of brick, whitewashed, and is 110 feet high. The light will have a focal plane of 132 feet above the level of the sea, and should be seen under ordinary states of the atmosphere, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water, about 20 nautical miles. The beacon [illegible] placed at the elevation of 50 feet, in front, in range with the main light, gives the line of best water across the bar. Approximate position of the Charleston main light: Lat. 32 42 [illegible] N., lon. 79 52 [illegible] W.

By order of the Light-house Board.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

Treasury Department, Office Light-house Board, Washington, Aug. 1, 1857.

Domestic Ports.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]